PATENT PLVRA·TENTO·VAM·PATENTO·VAM·PLVRA·TENT

GENERAL AND RARE MEMORIALS
pertayning to the Perfect Arte of
NAVIGATION:

Annexed to the PARADOXAL *Cumpas, in Playne:*
now first published: 24. yeres, after the first
Inuention thereof.

ΑΝΙΚΟΝΙΣΤΟΝ ΠΕΡΙΦΟΡΑΝ ΠΕΡΙΦΟΡΑΝ ΑΝΙΚΟΝΙΣΤΟΝ

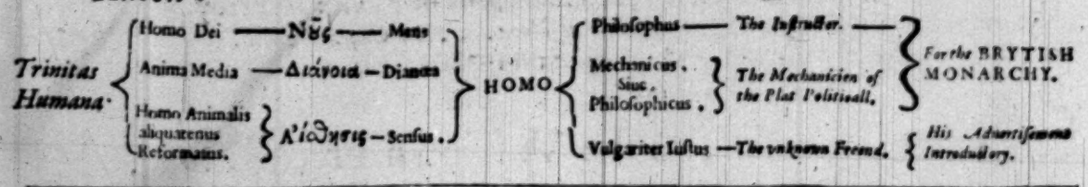
MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

BRITISH MUSEUM
SALE DUPLICATE
1787

A BRIEF NOTE SCHOLASTICAL, FOR THE better vnderſtanding of the *Decorum* obſerued, (or, at the *leaſt, regarded*) *in this preſent Two-fold Treatiſe, written vnder the Names* of Three diuers Proprieties, States, or Conditions of MAN: Wherby yt may appere, that they are not *Scopæ diſſolutæ*: or, *Du Coq à l'Aſne*: But, by the will, and Grace of the Higheſt, thus Recorded.

Firſt, yt was needfull, for the Vnknown Freend, *to declare his Senſible grief, conceaued, to ſee, and perceiue an honeſt Ientleman, and* Philoſopher, *by the malice and ignorance of ſundry his Cuntrymen, to be almoſt oppreſſed, vtterly defaced, and by dangerous reports, greeuouſly and dammageably diſcredited. And ſecondly, to make a mournfull, and dolefull Supplication generall, to all his Cuntrymen, to help the ſayd Ientleman to haue Iuſtice, and due amends, now at the end of his dayes. And all this, is the rather thus endited, that God his great Graces beſtowed on him, ſhould (to God his great glory) be acknowledged thankfully, and not be ſuffered any longer to be ſo craftily, wilfully, and violently trodden vnder foot, or barbarouſly deſpiſed. And it is likely, that, vnleaſt this* Vnknown Freend, *haue fauourable audience, and Credit, (in thoſe things, which in this* Aduertiſment *he declareth: being Senſible, both paſt, & preſent: pertayning to the forſayd Ientleman,) that the* Mechanicien *his induſtry, and great zeale, (vſed in collecting, and penning, from the ſayd* Philoſopher *his mouth, the* Hexameron *Plat Politicall,* of the Brytiſh Monarchie,) *ſhalbe but ſlenderly, and ſlightly regarded or wayed: and therby, the ſame to be found, finally, to les Commodity Publik, auailable. But, yf the ſame* Aduertiſement, *be earneſtly, ſpeedily, vnpartially, & charitably examined, and conſidered, good hope may ariſe, that* Omnia cooperabuntur ad Vtilitatem Salutemq;

temq; Publicam procurandam, ac promouendam, expeditissimè & potentissimè. *VVhich, God graunt, Amen.*



The Epistle in Meter, (annexed in the end of this Book,) was by the Mechanicien *sent, after that the* vnknown Freend *had (at his own charges, and with his careful Trauail concurrent,) put the foresayd two Treatises, in Print: & deliuered again into the hands of the sayd* Mechanicien, *the whole Impression therof. The diuers Intents and purposes of which Epistle, are easily to be perceiued. Therfore, yf to haue sayd thus much, was necessary, the same also may suffice.*

A neceſſary Aduertiſement,

by an vnknown freend, giuen to the modeſt, and godly Readers: who alſo carefully deſire the proſperous State of the Common wealth, of this BRYTISH KINGDOM, and the Politicall SECVRITIE thereof.

LAmentable and irkeſome, are theſe our drery dayes: (my welbeloued Cuntriman) Seeing the conditions of to to many, are become ſuch, as, to be to to curious of other * Mens dooings: As though, they them ſelues, were ſuperhabundantly perfect: or dwelt in Security, of not beyng at any tyme, hereafter, either ſurueyed, or controlled for their own. 1.

Veritas (vt fertur) Odium parit. Aſſ ſanctum id ſit, apud Veritatis Oſores: ipſe etiam Omnipotens exoſos Deo.

** Cur quidem vides feſtucam quæ eſt in oculo fratris tui, Trabem autem, quæ eſt in oculo tuo, non animaduertis? Matth. 7*

Nay, ſeeing the ſubtilty and impudency of *ſome, is ſuch, that they can, and dare, cunningly and craftily, conuey to them ſelues (or, to whom they liſt) the Title and Intereſt of the thanks and commendation, due to other Men: who are not of ſo braſen viſages, as to practiſe ſuch ambitious fatches for them ſelues, or to procure ſuch malitious Diſgraces, to other: But are of that myldenes of Spirite, as, PATIENTLY TO ATTEND THE END, which ſhall reueale the VERITY: when, iuſt gwerdon, ſhall to euery Man be diſtributed, accordingly. 2.

Legas & relegas librum Quintum Politicorum Ariſtotelis.

And thirdly, Seeing, ſome are ſo doggedly violent, and vayngloriouſly doting, that they can not 3.

like, conſent, or well ſuffer any od Man, beſide them ſelues: or, otherwiſe, then by them ſelues, to receiue due Salary, either of Credit, Commendation, or liberall Conſideration: where, their word or working (directly or indirectly) may hinder the ſame.

4. Fourthly, how pitifull is the Caſe, that * diuers, of ſundry ſtates, haue, (of Late,) become ſo ſhameles lyers, and to ſome priuate mens liues, (thereby) ſo dangerous, That, if Credit had bin giuen to them, (by other, than the light hedded ſort) of ſuch Murders and Treaſons, as (moſt diuell like) they haue imagined, and reported to be: and withall, (wholy, of their own helliſh myndes, without any ſpark or drop of Veritie,) haue fathered the ſame vpon the very Innocent (yea, ſo much an Innocent, as for any ſuch thought, in his hart, at any tyme, embracing or foſtering): It had bin greatly to haue bin douted that the mighty wrath of God, would not ſo long haue forborn the iuſt reuenge (of ſo haynous abhominacions) taking, vpon, aſwell ſuch wicked and principall Forgers, as on other the fickle fauourers, or careles ſufferers of the ſame, any whit to preuaile.

Ας, Κλερκ, υυδ ὐνγ ἰμ στλφ ιν θε Τουρ. Σιρ Ιον Βουργ Κνιγτ. Πριδιςξ. Μαχιλ. &c.

5. Seeing the Prince of Darkenes hath ſundry ſuch his Factors: And yet, one * other kinde, more wicked and abhominable, than the rehearſed: which are ſuch, as not onely, they them ſelues, commit Diueliſh horrible facts, but alſo practiſe other very fraudulent feats: And all, to their priuate Lucre onely: Chiefly ayding and furniſhing vp their own ſhamefull Credit herein, with the * Cownterfeting

* Υπσερ Μορφιν. φιλσιν &c.

of

of other honeſt and learned Men their letters: as, written vnto them, in ſuch their vngodly and vnlawfull affayres: Or, as falſly, reporting their Conferences had with them, to the behoof (ſay they) of ſuch, as are become their miſerable and Coſened Clients.

And Sixthly, how, (almoſt, without remedy,) hath the moſt wily Tyrant, and Inſatiable Bludſucker, layd the plat, for a wofull Tragedy contriuing: yf, the power and Iuſtice diuine, did not bridle his malitious Rage, and Infernall fury? How, hath he (I pray you) inſinuated his Credit with ſome, ſo far, and ſo long ſince: that diuers vntrue and Infamous Reports, by their Siniſter information, haue bin giuen vp to ſuch, as haue gathered Records, of thoſe Mens Acts, who dyed in the Cauſe of Veritie? And ſo, the ſame ~~hurtfull~~ vntruthes, beyng (yet) the rather Credited, by reaſon of the Dignity of the place, wherin they were enſtalled, haue ſeemed, both to the foreſayd Diueliſh Coſener, and alſo, to the Credulous Coſen (yea, and to very many others,) to haue bin a certain kynde of warrant: To the one, without feare, to Counterfet letters, or Diſcourſes, anſwerable to the foreſayd fowle vntruthes, vnaduiſedly Recorded. And to the other, without ſuſpition, lightly to Credit any ſuch matter, reported. And, ſo, hath the Feend Infernall, moſt craftily, and vnduly, gotten the honeſt* Name and Fame, of one extraordinary Studious Ientleman, of this land, within his Clawes: that, diuers his mere Malitious, and wilfull Enemies, do verily hope, that it is impoſſible, that this Ientleman, ſhall, with this

6.

*A good Name is more to be deſired, than great riches. Prouerb. 22. A good Name is more worth then precious oyntment. Eccleſ. 7.

Engliſh or Brytiſh State, either (during his life) be counted a good Subiect, or a Commendable, (nay, ſcarſe a Tolerable) *Chriſtian: or, any his Acts or Trauailes, all ready paſt: or, other his intended exploits, of great Importance, ſhall be, (in this Land,) acceptable: or, of the people, of this kingdome, receyued: as, by the fauour, light, and Ayde of the Bleſſed Trinitie vndertaken, inuented, Compaſſed, and atchieued: but, rather, by wicked and vngodly Arte, to be framed: and, by the help of *Sathan*, or *Beelzebub*, to be finiſhed: vnleaſt, the wiſe, or the peculiarly chief Authorized, will vſe due, Carefull, and Charitable Diſcretion, From henceforth, to repres, aboliſh, and vtterly extinguiſh this very Iniurious Report, (for theſe xx. yeres laſt paſt, and ſomwhat longer,) Spred & Credited, all this Realm ouer: it is to wete, That the Forſaid Ientleman, is, or was, Not onely, a "*Coniurer*, or Caller of Diuels: but, "*A Great* doer therin: Yea, *The Great Coniurer*: & ſo, (as ſome would ſay,) "*The Arche Coniurer*, of this whole kingdom.

Before, that the (mentioned) Diueliſh Coſening was vſed: this ſklanderous vntruthe was recorded, publiſhed, and Credited: But, by theſe new deuiſed Coſening forgeries, the ſame, may (with ſome) ſeeme to be vndoutedly confirmed. Oh Lord, with how tickle and ſtrong Snares, and with how wily Laberinthes, hath the moſt enuious Traytor, to the honor of our God and Chriſt, bewrapped and Daunted many a thouſand of ſimple & honeſt Mens fantazies: inducing them, to Credit this Infamous Report? To Credit it, (I ſay) in reſpect of the hono-

* If you will Read his Digreſſion Apologeticall, conteyned in his Mathematical Preface, to the Engliſh Euclide (Imprinted A°. 1570.) you may the better vnderſtand this point of this brief Aduertiſement.

Oh, A damnable sklaunder: vtterly vntrue, in the whole, & in euery worde and part therof: as (before the King of Kings) will appere at the dreadfull day.

honorable Seat, wherin, it was, (very vnaduiſedly) ſet downe. In dede, euen he: who, at the beginning, *ſayd, *Aſcendam in Cœlum, & ſimilis ero Altiſſimo:* euen he, hath ſetled this intolerable sklander of the vertuous, among the glorious Renown of the Righteous: to ſo great hurt, and dammage of the Ientleman (who, to all other Men, is harmles) as, neuer to him, by any one Mortall Man, the iuſt Amends, can duly be made. I would to God, this foreſaid sklander, and other Diſgracing Reports, to to raſhly, and euen then * recorded, when this Courteous Ientleman was alſo a priſoner himſelf: (& bedfellow, with one Maiſter Barthelet Greene) had bin, in due tyme eſpyed, and vtterly cancelled, and razed out of all Records, wherin they were vnduly, and vnaduiſedly (firſt) admitted.

Nerer to pres this Matter in particular, it is nedeles. But, by this, and ſuch like foule ouerſight of Man, & Cruell deſpite of the helliſh Enemy, it is come to pas (among many other great Inconueniences) that, wheras the ſaid Studious Ientleman, hath at God his moſt mercifull handes, receyued a great Talent of knowledge and Sciences: (after his long, painfull, and Coſtly Trauails, ſuſteyned for the ſame:) and both by God, being warned, and, of his owne diſpoſition, deſirous, not onely to enlarge and multiply the ſame, but alſo to communicate to other: He findeth himſelf, (now, at length), partly forced, ſomwhat to yelde to the wickednes of theſe tymes, (being not poſſible to ſayl againſt the windes eye): And partly demeth himſelf (in Gods Iudgement,) excuſable, not to beſtow any more of his Talent & Care-

full Trauailes, vpon the Ingratefull and Thankles: Nay, vpon the skorners and Diſdainers of ſuch his faythfull enterpriſes: vndertaken chiefly, for the Aduancement of the wonderfull Veritie Philoſophicall: And alſo, for the State Publik of this BRYTISH MONARCHIE, to become floriſhing, in HONOR, WEALTH, and STRENGTH: as much, as any thing in him, mought haue bin therto, (by any means,) found ſeruiſable.

But, who would haue * thought, that they, who are (in dede) of the honeſter ſort, and more charitable: yea, of the wiſer, and (by Office) mightier (& ſome of them, taken for his eſpecial great freends) would, ſo many yeres, haue bin ſo * Careles, or ſlack, to Ayde, and procure the Innocent, to be * deliuered, from the greuous, and moſt Iniurious ſpoyle of his good Name and Fame: and all the inconueniences, depending theron? Or, who would haue thought, that ſo great, & ſo vncharitable Vntruthes, ſhould ſo vndiſcretely haue bin publiſhed: by thoſe Men eſpecially, who, otherwiſe, in woord and life, were very modeſt, and Circumſpect?

* *Solomon in Eccleſiaſtes cap. 4.* So, I turned me, and conſidered all the violent wrong, that is done vnder the Sunne: and Behold, the teares of ſuch as were oppreſſed: and there was No Man to comfort them: Or, that would deliuer & defend them, from the violence of their Oppreſſours.

I thought it good, Therfore (my honeſt freend and Cuntryman) to aduertiſe thee, of ſome parte of the Cauſe, of the ſtrange maner, of this Treatiſe comming to thy ſight, or reading: As, without the Name, of any certain Author therof: And, without the Name, of the zealous Artificer, who firſt did ſollicite, and collect ſuch matter (by *Dictata*, as it were) from this Ientleman. And Thirdly, without my own Name: into whoſe hands, the ſayd Artificer, hath deliuered all the matter, that he could get

The chief occaſion of this Aduertiſement giuing.

of

of this Brytiſh Ientleman: to the Title of this booke, anſwerable: yea, and other rare Inſtructions, alſo.

For (vndowtedly) this BRYTISH PHILOSOPHER, is not" only diſcouraged to labor, or *pen any more Treatiſes, or bookes, him ſelf, in ARTIFICIALL METHOD, for his vnkinde, vnthankful, diſdainfull, and sklanderous Cuntrymen, to vſe (nay abuſe:) but, "alſo, is loth (and hath great reaſon, ſo to be) to haue his Name, any more, prefixed, or ſubſcribed, to any Treatiſes, paſſing from him, either by writing, or by ſpeech.

And, both theſe Inconueniences, are purpoſely committed: to auoyd, or, ſomwhat to preuent henſforward, the farther grief and offence, that might grow to him, and his true freends: to perceiue the former ſundry ſorts of Caterpillers, and great hinderers of the proſperous Eſtate, of any Common-Wealth, to knaw vpon the leaf, or flower, of his Commendable Fame: who, would take very quickly an Occaſion (by the forefronts of bookes, garniſhed with his BRYTISH NAME,) to fall to a freſh pang of enuious buſioſity, impudent arrogancy, and dogged malicious ſpeeches vſing and vttring againſt the Ientleman: who (vndoutedly) wiſheth euill to none. And (perhaps) though it were very good matter, that ſhould, by him, be contriued and written, and vnder his Name, be publiſhed: yet, they would (in peruſing it), either peruert their own Iudgements of it, through their vnquieted, and mere malicious fantazie, wilfully bent againſt him: or, rather, in dede, through their own great Ignorance, would verify the Prouerb: *Scientia non habet*

bet Fnimicum, niſi Fgnorantem: as, they did by his
*A°. 1564. *Monas Hieroglyphica:* dedicated to the late Emperor Maximilian: wherein, the Queene her moſt Excellent Maieſty, can be a ſacred witnes (as I haue heard) of the Strange and vndue ſpeeches, deuiſed of that Hieroglyphicall writing:

2. Or, if they liked the matter: then, they would ſay, that ſuch a Treatiſe, (vnder his Name, publiſhed) is not, or was not, of his owne compiling and ordring, as Author therof: but that, ſome other Man, now liuing, or long ſince dead, was the only and firſt Author, of ſuch a good Treatiſe. And, that maner of malicious Iniury, hath bin very notably done vnto him, for theſe many yeres paſt, about his Booke Intituled *Propædeumata Aphoriſtica:* and is, yet, ſcarſe ceaſed in all corners (for, it is backbiting worke, and ſeeketh Corners.) For, ſome men, (And they ſuch, who ought to haue bin honeſt and diſcreet, as they are, or were accounted learned) haue, very enuiouſly, fathered it, vpon the excellent *Gerardus Mercator Rupelmundanus*, (yet liuing at *Duysburgh*,) as, to be the only and true Author of thoſe *Aphoriſmes*. But, afterward, when that was found a peuiſh fable: Then, vpon one *Vrſo* (who liued many hundred yeres ſince) was all the Commendation beſtowed, for that *Aphoriſticall* worke contriuing. And then, agayne, after that, vpon one *Alkabitius:* And at length, with ſhame enough (but more will follow) being driuen from theſe mere enuious, and ſpitefull falſe deuiſes: yet (moſt obſtinately and impudently) they ſtill auouch to diuers Ientlemen, and certaine Noble Men, that ſome other, or (in effect) any

Man

Man els, was the Author therof: rather, than they would honeſtly acknowlege the Truthe, of only this Ientleman his peculiar Induſtry, and no ſmall skill, vſed in the contriuing and framing of that * Booke: containing the chief Crop and Roote, of Ten yeres his firſt Outlandiſh & Homiſh Studies and exerciſes Philoſophicall: as, partly in the preface therof, to the Reader, is ſpecified: but more habundantly and purpoſely, hath that point bin * proued and teſtified to ſome, who were (before) fowly infected, with the sklaunderous Opinion, that one *Vrſo*, was the Author of it, and not this honeſt *Brytiſh Ientleman*: as, at an other tyme, will be made more euident: When, a ful declaration, in more conuenient place, may be made, of the mere malicious, very raſh, and Brutiſh Cenſure, of a certain Doctor, (yet liuing.) Who, lately, endeuored him ſelf, to perſwade ſome right worſhipfull Ientlemen, that it were good, and behoofull for this Common Wealth, If the ſayd Philoſopher, were *Baniſhed* this land, for euer. Bicauſe, ſaid this Doctor (but moſt vntruly: as is now very euident, to Thouſands of Men, of this Kingdom, and other) That, to no Man of this Realm, he did at any tyme, or yet doth, or will, communicate any part, of his learned Talent, by word or writing: But is wholy addicted, to his priuate commodity only auancing, by his own Studies and practiſes very ſecret. That Doctor, his name, ſhall not, here, by me, be diſcloſed: for that, he hath (vpon honeſt Repentance, for his ſo iniurious & dammageable Intent) receiued his * Sentence of free forgiuenes: in the preſence of worſhipfull witnes, yet aliue.

*A°. 1558. In Iuly. Firſt printed.

*A°. 1574. In Auguſt. At Mortlack.

*A°. 1575. In March. At Mortlack.

And

And when, likewiſe, the perfect declaration may more aptly be had, of the moſt Iudas like pranke, of an other Doctor: who (in the tyme of this Brytan Innocent his Captiuity: and ſomewhat, before the day of his enlarging, by *letters, ſent to his keper, from the Right honorable Priuy Counſail, to KING PHILIP and QVEENE MARY) did, very erneſtly ſollicite with the Lord Chauncelor, (with whom he could do very much) And with the Biſhop of London, (whom, alſo, he could half perſwade) that it were requiſite, and Iuſtice, that the ſayd Brytan Captiue, were not ſet at liberty at all: but, ſhould be forthwith committed to PERPETVAL PRISON: And that, vpon ſuch reſpects, as he, moſt vnchriſtianlike and maliciouſly, had deuiſed: and very impudently, vpon his Credit with them (ſuch as it was) would haue forced, to preuaile. But, God would not ſuffer the ſayd Courteous Captiue, his great freendſhip and humanity, a few yeres before, vſed toward that Doctor (in *Paris*) ſo, to be requited, with worſe, then Ingratitude. Beſides, that the ſayd Captiue, could neuer (nor yet can) be duly charged, with any word or deed, vttred or done, contrary to the performance of his duty toward his Soueraigne and the higher Powers.

And though I here omit many other great Iniuries, done vnto him, about the bereauing him, of the

** The true Copy of theſe Letters ſent to D. Boner Biſhop of London.*

AFter our harty Commendations to your good L. the King and Queenes Maieſties pleaſures is, you ſhall cauſe Iohn Dee, committed to your L. Cuſtody, to be brought before ſome Maſter of the Chauncery: and there bound to be of good abearing, and forth comming, when he ſhall be called for, betwixt this and Chriſtmas next: And therupon to ſet him at libertie. Wherof we pray you not to faile. And ſo we bid the ſame hartily Farewell. From Grenewich, the xxix. of Auguſt. 1555.

Your L. louing frendes.

Ste. Winton. Cancell.

W. Rocheſter. Thomas Ely. Io. Bourn.
Iohn Baker. Francis Engerfeld. E. Waldegraue.

the true and due Title and Intereſt, in and to his own works, writings and Inuentions, in other places recorded (And among that ſort, omitting that foule Iniury, done to him by one *Ioannes Franciſcus Offhuyſius*, whoſe booke *De Diuina Aſtrorum facultate*, was of this Brytan Philoſopher, his Inuention, chiefly: As, may be made euident, both by the matter therin contayned, being compared to his *Propædeumata Aphoriſtica*: And alſo, by the ſaid *Franciſcus* his daily familiar * Letters ſolliciting and requeſting thoſe & ſuch like *Hypotheſes Aſtrologicall*, at the ſaid Philoſopher his hands: he being, moreouer here conuerſant with, and depending vpon this our Brytan *Mathematicien*, aboue a whole yere.) Yet I muſt Note vnto you, euen here, that one of thoſe Iniuries, was aboue all the reſt, ſo Notorious: and withall, ſo notably well * known, to be an Iniury, that the laſt yere, a certain Mechanicien, (being buſied about matter of Nauigation), calling to his Remembrance the ſame Iniury: being a fowle and Impudent * brag, that an Engliſh Mariner, (now, aboue, 20. yeres ſins,) had made, to diuers honeſt men: (of the new Sea Inſtrument, newly alſo, called

* As may ſufficiently appeare by theſe few places taken out of ſome of his letters.

Doctiſſimo probæq; Indolis Dn°. Ioanni Deeo, ſuo Intimo.

OCcupatiuncula me haſtenus domi detinuere, &c. Quas de Aeris mutatione, concepiſti cauſas, ne relinquas, oro. &c.

Ex Diuerſorio, raptim: 30. Octob. 1553.

Tuus, ſi ſuus:
I-F van Offhuyſen.

And agayne.

Suo chariſſimo Dn°. Ioanni Deeo.

HIis proximis diebus, &c. Hypotheſibus ad Aſtrologiam confirmandam, quaſo, ſerio Deus (vt capiſti) operam. Syderum ſedes, ſpero te vtcunq; certas a me accepturum, ſaltem eorum quæ per nos obſeruata fuere quandoq;. &c.

Vale. 6. Nouemb. 1553.

Tuus Offhuyſius.

And agayne.

DOmine, ſi non queas incommodè carere Ephemeridibus præſentis anni, obſecro, mitte: Et de tuis intelligamus ſtudijs. Ego diligenter planto ſydera. Spero, dum tua creuerint, quas concepiſti Hypotheſes, aliquid boni ſeminis nos collecturos. Vale fœlix.

Tuus Offhuyſius.

* M. Steuen and M. William Borowgh, two of the chief Moſcouy Pilots (after the incomparable M. Richard Chancelor his death) can be ſufficient witneſſes, alſo.

* An Iniurious Brag.

the *Paradoxall Cumpas*: As, to haue bin of his Inuention.) was ſo inflamed with Indignation againſt this arrogant Mariner, his abhominable Impudency, (ſo long tyme, by this Ientleman, very patiently ſuffred,) that he made very earneſt requeſt to this Ientleman (the true Inuentor, of this Inſtrument Paradoxal) that, although, all the Iniuries receiued at their hands; who were deemed learned, he would not very ſharply reproue: and, but at leyſure: yet, that it ſhould be an Act, mete and needfull for him to do, (being alſo behoofull for the Common Wealth) ſpeedily to detect, ſuch ſhameles Braggers and Crakers: onely ſophiſtically furniſhed, to outward ſhew: and that, with other Mens rare Inuentions: but, of them ſelues, vtterly vnhable to Inuent any worthy Concluſion, to be profitably practiſed, on Sea or Land.

Which Mechanicien his erneſt requeſt, (by the foreſayd Ientleman) being graunted, was the very chief & firſt occaſion, of theſe Rare Memorials (concerning *The perfect Arte of Nauigation*) ſo comming in Record: after a Mechanicall and vulgar Artificer his blunt maner of penning, and collecting the ſame. Who, about the Entrance into the matter of Nauigation, finding good * Opportunity, to ſpeake Firſt of a PETY-NAVY-ROYALL, continually to be mainteyned, for manifold great Commodities procuring to this BRYTISH MONARCHIE: (which, no other way, can be brought to pas:) and among them all, the PERPETVALL POLITIK SECVRITIE and better preſeruation of this famous Kingdom, from all Forrein danger, or Homiſh diſorder, to be the chiefeſt: and moſt needfull Publik Benefit: (and

The volumes of Rare Memorials, by what occaſion they became to be written firſt.

* The brief Argument of the Preface, or firſt booke of the General & Rare Memorials.

Perpetuall Politik Securitie, is to be ſought for: but not ſluggiſh and reckles Securitie: which is the ouerthrow of many a noble Kingdom.

(and vndowtedly, likely, to enſue therof:) he was dutifully willing, rather to follow ſome brief diſcuſſing of that very waighty matter, (and eſpecially in theſe dangerous dayes, and Incredible peeuiſh practiſes, ful often deuiſed againſt the GOOD PEACE, AND PROSPEROVS TRANQVILLITIE of this INCOMPARABLE ILANDISH MONARCHIE:) then, to fall to the foreſayd Generall and Rare Memorials recording, of THE PERFECT ARTE OF NAVIGATION: which, he, (therupon) ſet aſide, a while. And wherof, now, only the Second Volume entreateth: vnder this proper Title: THE BRYTISH COMPLEMENT, OF THE PERFECT ARTE OF NAVIGATION. For, no vulgar doctrine, or practiſe, is therin conteyned: But rather the GENERALL COMPLEMENT, and (almoſt in particular,) all that, which hitherto, was wanting: or, which mought be moſt needfull to ſo excellent an Arte, and (to this kingdome) moſt beneficiall of all other Mechanicall exerciſes:

The Title and brief Argument of the Second Volume.

And ſuch is the foreſayd Brytiſh Complement, (as I do right well know) that the Contents therof, are aboue the moſt part of the beſt learned mens expectations, (yea, or hope) of being brought to pas: and all that, in rare, general, and excellent Concluſions of Gubernautik, chiefly. And ſo great, is the Volume therof, that, to haue it fairely and diſtinctly printed, with all the Appertenances, it would be, (in bulk) greater than the Engliſh Bible, of the greateſt volume: And yet, the plat of Inuention, Diſpoſition, and recording therof, was finiſhed in les, than 4. monthes ſpace: it is to wete, of September, Octo-

ber, Nouember, and December laſt. Due Laud and Glory, be, therfore, aſcribed to the free geuer of all good and perfect Gifts.

The Third Booke, ſuppreſſed.

The third Booke, I neither will, or may (as yet) ſay any thing of. The Ientleman his deſire was, that it ſhould be vtterly ſuppreſſed, or deliuered to Vulcan his Cuſtody.

The Fourth Volume.

But, the fourth Volume, I may Iudge it, to be as an Earthly Paradiſe: A Booke, of as great godly pleaſure, as worldly profit and delight: A Booke, for the BRYTISH HONOR and WEALTH (And that, in diuers maner) ſuch an one, as neuer, King *Ptolomæus*, or Prince *Abilfada Iſmaël*, or any Geographicall or Hydographicall Diſcouerer did write, or Collect: as I (for my ſimple Capacity) do verily Iudge of it. The Title wherof, is, OF FAMOVS, and RICH DISCOVERIES: The Diſcourſe therof, not only conteineth the Generall Suruey Hydrographicall, of all the whole world, (and chiefly the rare Euidences for all the partes therof, moſt Septentrionall) but alſo, a particular and ample examination, of King Solomon his Ophirian three yeres voyage: And alſo, the lawfull and very honorable Entitling of our moſt gratious and Soueraigne Lady, QVEENE ELIZABETH, (and ſo, this BRYTISH SCEPTRE ROYALL) to very large Forrein Dominions: ſuch, as in, and by the ſame, duly recouered and vſed, the Courſe of the Diuine prouidence generall, in this preſent Age, will bring to light and life, matter of great Importance and Conſequency, both to the Glory of God, and the benefit of all Chriſtendom, and Heathenes. The greatnes of this Volume,

Volume, is not much les, than of the Second. And one way, it far passeth the Second: For, in the Secret Center therof, is more bestowed, and stored vp, than I may, or (in this place) will expres.

The same Volume, was, chiefly, of the Ientleman his own very speedy collecting: And (by his wil, and order) hath this Inscription, or Dedication, TO THE MOST VVORTHY: And the same Inscription, to be written, or printed in letters of Gold.

And had not the Incredible, and manifold Iniuries, and vndue Disturbances bin, which haue happened to him (by sundry parcels of tyme) for the space of three Monthes, and more, (in Totall summe), within the tyme of all these Collections, most speedily and Carefully heaping vp togither, since August last: I am right well assured, that, neuer, in so small tyme, so much matter, of so great Importance, with such syncere and dutifull zeale to pleasure his Natiue Cuntry: had by any Subiect (BRYTISH or ENGLISH) bin deliuered from him, by Inuention of his own, or by Circumspect Collection, or discrete Application, out of former or present writers, and Authors.

What is than (I pray you) in all his life tyme, to be thought likely, or possible, and in tymes more commodious, to haue bin Inuented: Or, conuerted to better Method of Knowledge, or vse of practise: or notably reformed, by the said Ientleman? Especially, for the space of these *Thirty yeres, last past? In which long tyme of his Tyrocinie, he hath, incessantly, to the vttermost of his power, and hability, followed an extraordinary, and most painfull, and very costly Course of Philosophicall Enquiries making,

*In which space of tyme he hath aduisedly spent aboue Thirty Hundred pounds, for learning of worthy Knowledges & Sciences: to the Honor of God aduancing, (far and nere,) and the better enhabling of himself to pleasure his Natiue Cũtry aboue all other: how litle soeuer they haue yet deserued it, at his Handes.

* king, after the beſt Verities: which, may yeld, (by due Conſiderations of the Creatures, their vertues and properties) to their Creator and ours, Glory, Praiſe, & Honor vnſpeakable: for his Infinit Goodnes, Wiſdom and Power: the euident print, & Demonſtrable proof, wherof, the ſame, (our God), hath beſtowed moſt abundantly, in his own handy-worke, of all his Creatures Creating: all the whole, and vniuerſall world ouer, diſperſed: nay, rather Filling the whole Coſmographicall frame, and Orbe: from the Center therof, to the vttermoſt Circumference of the ſame: being, to Mortall mans outward eye, vtterly vnſenſible.

* The Fruit, and end of Naturall Philoſophy, being vſed, as Chriſten men ought to vſe it.

☞

It will appeare, hereafter, in due tyme, that, greater, furder, and of longer Continuance, hath bin his doings, and very well liked of, Aduertiſements and Inſtructions, in ſundry affayres Philoſophicall, and Coſmopoliticall, FOR VERITIE, IVSTICE, AND PEACE FVRDERING, than hath, of any Three, of his neereſt freends, and moſt familiarly acquainted Cuntrymen, bin (as yet) perceiued.

And this alſo, I may ſay of the ſame Ientleman (without ſeeming to flatter him, or any whit to abuſe thee, my honeſt freend and Cuntryman:) or, he him ſelf, with great Modeſty, and no arrogancy, might (to God his high Glory) ſay: That, yf in the foreſaid whole cours of his tyme, he had found a Conſtant & Aſſiſtant CHRISTIAN ALEXANDER: BRYTAN, ſhould not haue bin, now, deſtitute of a CHRISTIAN ARISTOTLE.

Alexander. Ariſtotle.

Any farder, is nedeles, to be diſcloſed of this Ientleman: whoſe greuous * wounds, (by dedly sklanders,

* The wordes of a sklanderer, are very wounds

ders, vpon diueliſh Enuy, only: and the ſame, priuily ſlaſht, and hewed into his Sydes: and nere vnto his Hart) are not, yet, in the perfect and charitable Chirurgiens, curing. The more Lamentable, will the caſe be found: and the remedy, to late, thought vpon, I am greatly afraid.

and go through vnto the innermoſt partes of the Body. Proverb. 18.

In the mean ſpace (my louing freend, and vnpartiall Reader) I am, to aduertiſe thee, that, as concerning the publiſhing of the other two great Volumes: though, the Inuentions, and Collections be ſuch, as I ſayd, and of great Value: both for the HONOR AND WEALTH OF ENGLAND, and no little furderance of the GLORY OF GOD: yet, (by Order, taken by him, who hath the chief Intereſt therin:) the ſame, are not to be printed, VNTIL THE PROOF BE PAST, How, this Mechanicien, his zealous, dutyfull, and humble Aduertiſement Politicall, (for the Perpetuall Garde, and furder Seruice, of a PETY-NAVY-ROYALL, to be mainteined, without any Coſt or Charge to the Queene her moſt excellent Maieſtie, or any vnpleaſant burden to the Commons, and faithfull Subiects, of this BRYTISH MONARCHIE) ſhall be liked of, and accepted: (for the zeale, and matter, I mean, rather, than for any Rhetoricall poliſhing beſtowed on it.) Seeing, the ſame, conteineth in it, ſuch Fragments of Inſtructions, receiued from the foreſaid Philoſopher: being, hitherto (almoſt) a *Freendles freend. Why ſay I, *freendles? Seeing, a Ientleman, of great Experience in this world, ſayd vnto him, in my hering, within theſe few dayes:

A PETY NAVY ROYALL continually to be mainteyned without the Queenes Maieſties Charges, or any vnpleaſant Burden to the Commons.

**Exceptis, Excipiendis: aſt illis quidem panciſſimis.*

Tu certè Infœlix, at multos inter Amicos.

Wherby, it might ſeme, that he hath many freends. But, for all that, betwene a cold freend, and a faint harted Enemy, is ſmall diuerſity. And vndowtedly, a fayned, hollow harted or Hypocriticall freend, is worſe, ten tymes, than an open Enemy: And, in very dede, is not to be counted a freend. And, ſo, may the outward repugnancy of theſe two ſayings, aptly be reconciled.

But, proceding in my former purpoſe, you may vnderſtand this, moreouer: that the Second Booke or Volume, (to this Preface apperteyning) will be of more hundred pounds, Charges, to be prepared for the print (in reſpect of the Tables, and Figures therto requiſite): than you would eaſily beleue. Therfore, though there were no warning, of Attendance to be giuen, to vnderſtand the iſſue of liking or miſliking the foreſaid, (zealouſly collected, and as humbly preſented) Politicall Aduertiſement: yet, this matter of Charges, ſo far paſſeth my ſlender hability: and, withall, is ſo dreadfull to the Printers, for feare of great los therby ſuſteining (So rare, and few mens Studies, are in ſuch matters employed) that, delay, on my part, is rather, that way, Conſtrained: ☞ And, therfore, no Order is to be thought vpon, by me, for the printing therof: *TYLL, A COMFORTABLE AND SVFFICIENT OPPORTVNITY OF SVPPLY, DOTH VERY VVELL SERVE THERTO.

*Till than,

And before, I bid thee Farewell (my Cuntryman) I may yet aduertiſe thee, of one point more (whither the ſayd Second Volume, be euer printed, or no) That, therin, is one parcell conteined: ſo, contriued

A very notable point.

and

and Dedicated vnto the Æternall, Royall, and Heroicall Honor, and Renowm of our Incomparable Gracious QVEENE ELIZABETH: that, all the whole world ouer, yea, among the Heathen, as well as Christen: what language so euer they speake, that haue to deale with Hydrography, or Dangerous and long voyages by Sea: euen they, will, most thankfully, and for euer, sing and extoll her marueilous Princely Benefit herein: as, to them, chiefly for her Maiesties sake and Merits, imparted: who, hath bin so constantly fauorable, and so gracious a Soueraign Lady, vnto the Inuentor therof, her most faythfull and obedient Subiect. The richest *Pyramis* at *Memphis*, did neuer so far, and so durably spred the Fame and Commendation of the Builders therof, as these TABLES GVBERNAVTIKE, will win, and procure the large loue, and good liking of our Elizabeth, all the world ouer, and while the world endureth, to florish. The Englisth Title therof, is, THE BRYTISH QVEENE ELIZABETH, HER TABLES GVBERNAVTIK. And the same, is of many Quires of Paper, conteining.

A strange Monument, Dedicated to the Æternall, and Heroical Renowm of our Queene her most Excellent Maiestie.

A Treasor incomparable for the Arte Gubernautik: and for very many other Experiences.

Now, haue I sufficiently (for this place & tyme) giuen vnto you (my courteous Cuntryman) Aduertisements: which (I trust) you will take in good part & thankfully: yf, in your own Conscience, you plainly perceiue, that all my zealous speech, herein bestowed, tendeth to the Aduancement of vertue, and to the great Benefit and Commodity Publik. At an other tyme, I hope to haue Comfort, and conuenient Opportunitie, to impart vnto you, other matter: for your exceeding good Contentation, and great delight also.

Reasonable Restitution of the good Name & Fame of our Britane Philosophie is herupon to be expected &c.

And, in the mean ſpace, I truſt that this my ſyncere, blunt, and ſimple Aduiſe, ſhall be ſome Occaſion, that henſforward, this honeſt Ientleman, ſhal be fully reſtored to the Integrity of his duly deſerued honeſt * Name and Fame: And, alſo receyue great Publik Thanks, Comfort & Ayde of the Whole Brytiſh State. To the Honor, Welfare, and Preſeruation wherof (next vnto his duty doing vnto God) he hath directed all the courſe of his manifold Studies, great Trauailes, and incredible Coſtes. As, both, by theſe his **Hexameron Leſſons* (Firſt, here, for Security of the ſame) ſpedily Dictated: and alſo, by very many other his wordes, workes, and writings els: both, in England, and other where, ſpoken, done, communicated, and publiſhed, will, or may abundantly be teſtified. And, ſo, Fare you well in Chriſt, my Courteous, and vnpartiall Cuntryman: And, for a Remembrance, at this our moſt freendly Farewel, take this heauenly Counſail with thee: *Omnia quæcunq; volueritis vt faciant vobis homines, ſic & vos facite illis: hæc enim eſt Lex & Prophetæ.*

* *Da operam vt Fama tua integra ſit. Hæc enim durabilior quàm Mille Theſauri. Vita quamvis bona, ad breue exiguumq; tẽpus durat: Bonum verò Nomen, ad perpetuitatem ſtabile eſt. Ieſus Sirac. cap. 41.*

* The first Book in it other place since called Hexameron Brytanicum because it was in sixe daies dictated (almost extemporary) & for the respecte here specified.

A Remembrance of a friendly farewell.

Math. 7.

Which kinde of skantlin, and Meaſure diuine, being, before hand, and in due tyme, layd vnto all our thoughts, wordes and dedes, may be as a good and familiar Angell vnto vs: to help vs to ſhonne, and flie from all sklandrous ſpeeches vſing: all malicious, or ſeditious Libels skattring: and all other vniuſt, & vncharitable dealings: yea, and from conſenting to, or ſuffring of the ſame, where we can, or ought, to redres the Cauſe.

And, Then, the Glory, and Peace of God, will floriſh in this BRYTAN MONARCHIE. Ouer which,

(ſo

(ſo reformed) that our moſt Gracious and Souëraign QVEENE ELIZABETH, may, very many yeres, moſt proſperouſly and Triumphantly Raigne; it is (vndowtedly) our bounden duty, feruently and full oft, by Prayer, to requeſt at his hands, who is the King of Kings, Almighty. To whoſe Protection, & furderance alſo, moſt hartily, and dutifully, I commende the very waighty Caſe, of this Common Wealth: not vtterly vnduly, or, (yet) out of ſeaſon (I hope) in this firſt booke enſuing, ſomewhat Conſidered of: as, in a* Preface, very nedefull, to the BRYTISH COMPLEMENT, OF THE PERFECT ARTE OF NAVIGATION.

And herewith, (once more), I ſay, *Adieu*: and well moteſt thou Fare, my Chriſtian Brother, and ſyncerely beloued Cuntryman.

* The firſt Book here following, is but (as it were) a Preface: To the Second, conteyning in it the Art, to this kingdome moſt beneficial!, if it might be duely vſed.

A *Anno, Stellæ (Cælo Demiſſæ, rectaq; Reuerſæ)* Quinto: *Julij verò, Die.* 4.

ET

Anno Mundi.

5540.

A Anno a Christo Nato 1577.

* Cuvrente il non compito, a primo apparitione sua a Trapani

TO THE RIGHT WORshipfull, discrete, and singuler fauorer, of all good Artes, and Sciences, *M. Christopher Hatton* Esquier: Capitan of her Maiesties Garde, and Ientleman of her priuy Chamber.

1576. Augusti primo first begun.

NOt onely my dutifull good will toward your Worship, and my great desire, to doo some thing beneficiall to this my Natiue Cuntry: But allso, a certain stinging Indignation, agaynst the Impudent Attempt of such, as vse, wrongfully to challendge to them selues, other mens Trauailes, (and not hable to yeld any Ingenious Inuention of their own) haue, at this * present, forced me, to doo my Indeuor, for the publishing of this strange Instrument, with the name of the true Inuentor therof, annexed: And humbly to dedicate my simple Industry herein, to your worships protection. Trustyng you will the rather accept the same, beyng (as it were) a Crum, to my great Contentation, faln from his plentifull Table, whom (I am assured) you doo derely and sincerely, both loue and esteme: as well, of your own most curteous disposition toward all men, with whom your worship hath to doo: as also, for sundry his vertues, and excellent Skill, in many Arts, and Sciences, Wherewith the highest hath very graciously blessed him. For which his habilitie, and Talent, he is allwayes most humbly thankfull, to the onely Author, and giuer, of all goodnes and wisedome. Verely, for these 24. yeres (at the least) I haue had the Ientleman in great admiration: As well for his foresayd excellencie in good learning (so iudged of, long sins, by the learned, in sundry Nations) As, for his most ready Curtesie in Communicating or conferring to and with such, as duly require his Aduise, Opinion, or Iudgement, in any Science, Arte or Practise, wherein he hath had any speculation or exercise. Such Commendations, as these, allthough they be great, (and rare, in any Studious Ientleman of this Kingdom, els:) Yet, neither the same, nor ten tymes as great (sownding lowd about his eares, for these many yeres past) haue at any tyme, or yet doo, any one pyns point, puf vp his hart, vayngloriously: but haue, and doo make him more Ioyfully thankfull, to the kingly and free giuer, of such his great Talent: So great, as, *Quibus Res nota sunt, & qui illi benè volunt, existimant orationem non esse parem Magnitudini Rerum gestarum*, (As that prudent Athenien sien Gouernor, *Pericles*, sayd, *In oratione Funebri*: Commending them, that manfully had spent their liues, in the late warres, then:) *Alij, ignari, iudicant laudes esse immodicas: quia inuident excellenti virtuti. Laudes enim eò vsq; tolerabiles sunt, donec ea dicuntur, quæ Auditores se quoq; facere posse arbitrantur: Si Maiora dicuntur, Inuident, non credunt.* Thucidides, Lib. 2.

* An. 1576. Augusti. 1.

Therfore, pardon me (I beseech yout worship) Yf in rehearsing here, and there (glaunsingly) some points of his due Commendation,

I ſpeak far ſhort of that, which (farder) your worſhip and other, doo, or may know, and more aptly can expres, to Gods glory: for his graces, on that Ientleman, ſo abundantly beſtowed: Who (I know right well) doth make no les account of your Worſhip, then the Iuſtice of dutifull and perfect Amitie requireth. Which is a thing, very rare (now a dayes) any where to be found. And for better proof of the Premiſſes, (by your leaue, and with your patience) I will, here, truly and briefly Note ſuch matter vnto you, as neither (Withall) is impertinent to this Paradoxall Inſtrument, now, firſt publiſhed: nor mete to be let pas (in a manner) vnknown, and vtterly vnrecorded.

M.M. Lok. For, whereas, about, 3. or 4. monthes laſt paſt, a vertuous * Ientleman and Marchant, with zealous Intent, for the Auauncement of God his glory, and the great Commoditie, and honor of this kingdom, procured vnto him, Worſhipfull, yea and Honorable Ayde alſo: to ſet furth Ships, for a Northweſt Diſcouery: And ſhortly after, there came abrode, in Print, a little Engliſh book, containing ſome probable reaſons, tending to the perſwaſion of the ſame Cours and voyage: In the Epiſtle of which little book, no ſmall pece of Credit (for the Attempt to be liked of) was aſcribed to *M.* [illegible] his Iudgement, (as, there, is to be ſene) ſet down, in his Mathematicall Præface, with the Engliſh Euclide, publiſhed: So it came to pas, that it was his wurſhipfull freend (*M. Edward Dyer*) his fortune, Firſt, to Aduertiſe him (as he told me) both of the ſayd book, by the Title therof: and of his Name, in the foreſayd Epiſtle (to good purpoſe) vſed. Whereupon, he, calling to Remembrance his old Atlanticall Diſcourſes, to the ſelf ſame purpoſe (at the ſayd *M. Dyer* his requeſt) almoſt ten yeres ſins, ſet down in writyng: And peruſing throughly all reaſons and allegations (both *Pro* and *Contra*) now, in the ſayd Pamphlet expreſſed: did, furthwith, by euery Article therof, in the Margent, Note their value, or imperfection. And, ſtraight way, after that, made a new Collection, for the ſame voyage, very probable. And thirdly (the ſame day) writ, 18. new Conſiderations of his own: very pleaſant, in probabilitie, for an other voyage of Diſcouery: (in reſpect of Safetie, Nerenes, and Commoditie) nothing inferior to that, which they, * now, haue vndertaken, God ſend them good ſpede.

* They did ſet furth the 12. of Iune laſt.

And, M. Dee, being thus furniſhed, aſwell to maintein probably his former Iudgement (by *M. Gaſcoyn* recited, in the foreſayd Epiſtle) and intending to geue thoſe his, 18. new and very ſtraunge Articles of Conſideration, to him or them, whom he ſhould deme apt and deſirous to furder the ſayd Diſcouery (no les, then this was by a diſcrete, carefull, diligent, and conſtant Procurer, follower and furderer, brought to the preſent execution): And alſo, purpoſing freendly to examin, and faithfully to Inſtruct *M. Capitain Frobiſher*, and *M. Chriſtopher Hall*, and other, that ſhould haue the chardge about the ſayd Northweſt Diſcouery (As he was, partly by the right worſhipfull Sir *Leonell Ducket* Knight, and partly by *M. Frobiſher* him ſelf, before that, requeſted to doo) made, then, no delay, to repayr to the Moſchouy houſe:

Where,

Where, he found him self courteously and very worshipfully entertteined. And at that tyme of his abode there, and after that, at sundry other tymes, of his Resort, thither, and to their Ships, he proceded so with them, according to his Intent: and pleasured them, so much according to their desire: That he finding them, quick of apprehension, and likely to remaine * Thankfull, for his pithy instructing of them: And they, finding him (aboue their expectation) skilfull: And (more then could be wished for) Carefull, for their well doing, in this their commendable and honorable Attempt: both the one and the other, became very sorry of their so late acquaintance and conference, for these their waighty affaires furdering: And greatly misliked their want of tyme, sufficient for the *Complemēt and principall pointes of the Perfect Art of Nauigation* learning at his hands. Such pointes, (I meane), as needed either great knowledge in the *Sciences Mathematicall, and Arts Mechanicall:* or expert Skill, of many *Causes and effects Naturall*: Such points (I say) to their affaires, and the *Perfect Art of Nauigation*, incident: he very aptly could, & right willingly wold haue dealt with them in: Yf that pinch of tyme, wold haue so permitted. For, it is very euident, by his description *of the Perfect Art of Nauigation* (in his foresayd *Mathematicall Præface*, declared) and also, common reason, and dayly experience, will confirme the same: that, not onely, such skill and furniture, as both here is rehearsed, and in that Præface is specified: But, other also, is most nedefull for him to be fraught withall, that shall be allowed for an exact *Hydrographer, Pylot-Mator, Arche-Pylot, or Grand-Pylot-Generall* of such an Incomparable *Ilandish Monarchy*, as, this BRYTISH IMPIRE hath bene: Yea, as it, yet, is: or, rather, as it may, & (of right) ought to be: As I haue bene informed by him, who can reasonably declare how:

The Complement of the perfect Art of Nauigation.

THE BRYTISH MONARCHY.

WHom, also, I haue heard, often and most hartily Wish, That all manner of persons passing or frequenting any our Seas, appropriate: and many wayes, next enuironing *England*, *Ireland*, and *Scotland*, might be, in conuenient & honorable sort (at all tymes,) at the Commandement and Order (by Beck or Check) of A PETY-NAVY-ROYALL, of Three score Tall Ships, (or more:) but in no case, fewer: and they, to be very well appoynted,

A very Commendable Wish of a faythfull Subiect.

A PETY-NAVY-ROYAL.

A.ij.

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* *As (besides many other thinges) this letter, may seeme to be a sufficient witnes.*

To the worshipfull and our approoued good freend M. Dee, giue these with speed.

This 26. of Iune. 1576. I arriued in Shotland in the Bay of Saint Tronions in the Laitude of 59 degrees, 46 Minutes.

I with M. Hall make our dutifull Commendations to you with as many thankes as we can wish, till we be better furnished of farder matters to satisfy our dutues for your frendly Instructions: which when we vse we doo remember you and hold our selues bound to you as your poore disciples, not able to be Scholers but in good will for want of learning, and that we will furnish with good will and diligence to the vttermost of our powers. The cause of our stay here, was, to stop a leake which I had in the *Michaell*, and withall filled certayne fresh water and by Gods grace this night according to my Commission I wil depart. This present night I haue a fayr winde, God be praysed. I haue had sharp weather and Fogs: But all my company continue with a good courage as they began at the first. Newes I haue none, but my Barkes sayle very well all: but the *Gabriell* hath no fellow, she spardo halfe her Sayles to all men. Thus I commit you to God. In hast this present after noone ready to set Saile.

Your louing frend to vse and commaund Martin Frobisher.

Yours to commaund
Christopher Hall.

ted, throughly manned, and sufficiently vittailed.

The Commodities ensuing of the Continuall Garde and seruice of the PETY-NAVY-ROYALL.

The Publik Commodities wherof, ensuing: are, or would be, so great and many, as the whole Commons, and all the Subiects of this Noble Kingdome, would (for euer,) bles the day and houre, wherein, such good and politik Order, was (in so good Time and *Opportunitie) taken, and estabilished: And esteme them, not onely most worthy and Royall Counsailers, but also Heroicall Magistrates, who haue had so fatherly Care for the Communaltie: and most wisely, procured so *Generall Brytish Securitie*:

*Opportunity.

Generall Brytish Securitie.

1. ¶ That, henceforward, neither *France*, *Denmark*, *Scotland*, *Spaine*, nor any other Cuntry, can haue such liberty, for Inuasion, or their mutuall Conspiracies, or Ayds, any way, Transporting: to annoy the blessed State of our Tranquillitie: as, either they haue (in tymes past) had: Or els, may haue, whensoeuer they will forget, or contemne, the Obseruing of their sworn, or pretended Amitie.

☞

2. A ¶ Besides that, I report me to all English *Marchants*, (Sayd he) of how great value to them, and Consequently, to the *Publik-Weale*, of this Kingdom, such a *Securitie* were? Wherby, both outward, & homeward (continually) their Marchantlike Ships (many or few, great or small) may, in our Seas, and somewhat farder, pas quietly vnpilled, vnspoyled and vntaken, by Pyrates, or other, in time of Peace.

The wisedom and purpose of that most politik Lawmaker, *King Minos*, may, herein, to vs, be a sufficient Aduertisement. For, * *Minos, antiquissimus eorum, de quibus audiuimus, Classem habuit. Et dominatus est in maxima parte eius Maris, quod nunc Hellenicum (.i. Græcum) vocatur: Et Regnauit in Cycladibus, & primus Conditor multarum vrbium in illis locis fuit, Cùm inde eiecisset Cares: & filios suos Gubernatores constituisset: Ac* Prædandi consuetudinem *(sicut consentaneum est) quantùm potuit, è mari sustulit: Idque ob eam causam fecit*, vt vectigalia *& Redditus magis ad se peruenirent*.

* *Thucididei Lib. primo.*

Diodor. Sic. Lib. 6. Cap. 15. Græcorum primum est maris Imperio potitus.

Minos, king of Crete, did Raigne, about 2860. yeres agoe.

What Abundance of Mony, now, lost by Assurance, giuen, or taken, would by this meanes, also, be greatly out of danger?

B

3. A ¶ And Thirdly, how many men (before time of vrgent nede) wold, thus, be made very skilfull, in all the foresayd Seas, and Sea Coasts: in their Channels knowing, in Soundings all ouer, in good marks taking, for auoyding dangers, in good Harboroughs trying out, in good Landings assaying, In the order of Ebs and Fluds obseruing, and all other points aduisedly learning, which to the *Perfect Art of Nauigation*, are very necessary: Wherby, they may be the better hable to be diuided and distributed, in a greater Nauy, with charge of Maistership or Pylotage, in tyme of great nede?

Gubernautik.

For, this *Art of Nauigation*, requireth a great skill and industry. And, Yf, 2000 yeres since, it was found true, among the *Græcians*, that, *Ars est enim* Res Nautica, *si quid aliud: Nec discitur obiter: Sed ita exercenda est, vt in eam solam, cura intendatur, ne obiter simul alia agantur:* How much more, now, in our dayes, may it be truly affirmed: When, it is, ten tymes more, (in particular skill, and ingenious feats) augmented, then it was, in those dayes? They of this Nauy, should oftentymes espy or meete the Priuy Sownders and Serchers of our Channells, Flats,

Thucid. Lib. 1. in Oratione Pericl.

B

flats, banks, Pyts, &c. And so, very diligently, deciphring our Sea-Coasts: Yea and in the Ryuer of Thames also: otherwhile, vp to the Station of the Grand-Nauy-Royall. And likewise, very often, mete with the abhominable Theues, that steale our Corne, and vittailes, from sundry our Coasts: to the great hinderance of the Publik plenty of England. And these Theues, are, both Subiects and forreyners: and very often, and to to euidently sene: and generally murmured at: but, as yet, not redressed: for all the good & wise Order, by the most honorable Senat of the Priuy Counsayll, taken therein. C. D. M. case is

¶Fourthly, how many Thousands, of Soldyers, (of all Degrees, and apt ages of men) wold be, by this meanes, not only hardned, well to broke all rage and disturbance of Sea, and endure healthfully all hardnes of lodging and dyet there, but also wold be well practised, and easily trayned vp, to great perfection of vnderstanding all maner of fight and Seruice at Sea? So that, in time of great nede, that expert and hardy Crue of some Thousands of Sea-soldiers, wold be to this Realme a Treasor incomparable. And, who knoweth not, what daunger it is, in time of great nede, either to vse all fresh-water-Soldyers: Or, to be a fortnight in prouiding a little Company of *Omnigatharums*: taken vp, on the sudden, to serue at Sea? For, our ordinary Land-musters, are generally intended, or, now may be spared, to be employed otherwise, if nede be. I think, I haue so hard, out of some book, written *De Republica*. 4.

¶How many Hundreds of lusty and handsome Men, wold be (this way) well occupied: and haue needfull maintenance: Which, now, are either Idle, or, want sustenance: or, both: In to to many places, of this renowmed Monarchy? 5.

¶Moreover, what a Cumfort and Sauegard, will it, or may it be, to the whole Realme, To haue the great Aduantage of so many warlike Ships, so well manned and appointed (for all assayes) at all houres, ready to affront straight way, set on, and ouerthrow, any sudden or priuy forreyn Trechery: by Sea (directly, or indirectly) attempted agaynst this Impire: in any Coast or parte therof? For, sudden forrein Attempts (that is to say, vnknowen or vnhard of to vs, before their Readynes) can not be done, with great power: For, great Nauies, most commonly, are espyed, or hard somwhat of, and that very certainly, while they are in preparing: though in the meane-while (politikly) in diuers places, they distribute their Ships, and their preparations appertaining. 6.

¶And, by reason of the foresayd Pety-Nauy-Royall, Yt shall, at all tymes, not onely lye in our hands, greatly to displease and pinch the Pety forrein Offender, at Sea: but also (yf iust occasion be geuen) 7.

on land, to doo very valiant Seruice: and that, ſpeedily: as well, againſt any of the foreſayd forreyn poſſible Offenders: As, alſo, againſt ſuch of Ireland, Scotland, or England, who ſhall, or will trayterouſly, rebelliouſly, or ſeditiouſly aſſemble in Troups, or Bands, within the Territories of Ireland, or England: while, greater Armyes (on our behalf) ſhall be in preparing, againſt them: Yf, farder nede, be. For, ſkilfull Sea-Soldiers, are, alſo, on land, far more traynable to all Martiall exployts executing: and therein to be more quick eyed and nymble, at handſtrokes, or ſkaling: better to endure all hardnes, of Lodging, or dyet: and les to feare all daunger, nere or far: Than the Land-Soldyer, can be brought to the perfection of a Sea-Soldyer. As (to the ſame Intent) the Incomparable, and moſt expert Greke Capitain *Pericles*, in his Oration (had to the Parlement Senators of *Athens*) auowched: Comparing their State, to the State of the Lacedemonians. Saying: *Cumq; Præſidium alicubi aduerſus nos collocabunt, nocebunt illi quidem: quia excurſionibus vaſtabunt Agros, & recipient Tranſfugas: Sed non poterunt ſimul & obſidere nos, & prohibere noſtras Nauigationes in ipſorum terram: Vbi eos Claſſe vexabimus. At nos quidem plus habemus Induſtriæ, ad prælia in terra, ex vſu rei Nauticæ: quàm ipſi habere poſſunt ad Rem Nauticam, ex vſu Militiæ Terreſtris. Nec facile erunt periti Rei Nauali. Nam, nec vos (quanquam à bello Perſico, Claſſe vtimur, & nos exercemus) ſatis Idonei eſtis.*

* Thucidid. Lib. 1.

8. ¶By this Nauy, alſo, all Pyrats, our own Cuntrymen (And they to no ſmall number) wold be called, or conſtrayned to come home. And then (vpon good Aſſurance taken of the reformable, and men of choice, for their good Abearing, from hence forth) all ſuch to be beſtowed, here and there, in the foreſayd Nauy. For, good accownt is to be made of their bodyes, (allready hardned to the Seas) and chiefly, of their Courages and Skill, for good Seruice to be done at the Sea.

9. ¶Nynthly, Princes and Potentates, our forreyn frends, or pryuy foes, (the one for loue, and the other, for feare) wold not ſuffer any Marchant, or other, (Subiects of the Queenes Maieſty), either to haue to ſpeedy wrong, in their Cowrts: Or, by vnreaſonable delayes, or trifling Shifts, to be made wery, and vnhable to follow their right: And, notwithſtanding ſuch our freends, (or, Priuy foes), their Subiects, wold be glad, (moſt reuerently) to become Suters and Petitioners to the Royall State of this Kingdom, for iuſt Redres: Yf, any kinde of way, they could truly proue them ſelues, by any Subiect of this Realme, Iniuryed: and they, wold neuer, be ſo Stowt, Rude, and diſhonorably Iniurious to the Crown and Dignity of this moſt Sacred Monarchy, as, (in ſuch Caſes) to be their own Iudges: or, to vſe againſt this Kingdom, and the Royall chief Cownſaill therof, ſuch abhominable Terms of Diſhonor: as, our to to great Lenity, and their to to barbarous Impudency, might (in manner) Induce them to doo. And, all this, wold come to pas, through the Royalty and Souerainty of the Seas adiacent, or enuironning this Monarchy of England, Ireland, and (by right) Scotland, and the Orknayes allſo, very Princely, prudently, and valiantly

The Brytiſh Impire.

valiantly recouered : that is to say , by the sayd Pety-Nauy-Royall , duly and iustly Limited : Discretely possessed : and Tryumphantly enioyed.

¶Should not forreyn Fishermen (ouer boldly , now , and to to Iniuriously , abusing our Rich Fishings, about England, Wales, and Ireland) by the presence , ouersight , power , and Industry of this Pety-Nauy-Royall , be made content , and Iudge them selues well apayd , to enioy (by our leaue)some great portion of Reuenue to enriche them selues , and their Cuntryes by : with Fishing , within the Seas , appertayning to our Ancient Bownds and Limits ? Where , now , (to our great Shame , and Reproche) , some of them , doo come , (in maner) home to our doores : and, among them all , depriue vs , yerely , of many hundred thousand pownds : which , by our Fishermen , vsing the sayd Fishings, (as chief) , we might enioy : And , at length (by little and little) bring them , (Yf we wold deal so rigorously with them ,) to haue as little portion of our peculyer Commodity, (to our Ilandish Monarchy , by God and Nature , assigned) as , now , they force our Fishermen , to be contented with : And yerely (notwithstanding) doo , at their fishing, openly, and ragingly vse such words of reproche , toward our Prince and Realm , as, no true Subiects hart can quietly disgest : And, besides that, offer such shamefull wrongs to the good labourson people of this Land, as is not (by any reason) to be born withall, or endured any longer: Destroying their Nets , Cutting their Cables , to the los of their Anchors: Yea , and oftentymes , of Barkes , Men, and all . And , of these sorte of people they be , which (other whiles) by collour and pretence of comming about their feat of fishing , doo subtilly and secretly vse Sowndings, and Serchings , of our Channells , Deeps , Showles , Banks , or Bars, along the Sea Coasts , and in our Hauen Mowthes allso , and vp in our Creeks , sometymes in our Bayes , and sometimes in our Roads, &c. Taking good Marks , for auoyding of the dangers : And allso trying good Landings . And (so , making perfect Chartes of all our Coasts , rownd about England, and Ireland) are become (allmost) perfecter in them, then the most parte of our Maisters , Loadmen , or Pylots, are : to the dubble danger of mischief in tymes of War : And, allso to no little hazard of the State Royall : Yf (malitiously bent), they should purpose to land any puissant Army , in tyme to come. 10.

And, as Concerning those Fishings of England , Wales , and Ireland: Of their places : Yerely seasons : the many hundreds of forrein Fisherboats, yerely resorting : the diuers sort of fish , there taken : with the appertenances : I know right well , that (long agoe) all such matter , concerning these Fishings , is declared vnto some of the higher powers of this kingdom, and made manifest, by an other honest Ientleman of the Middle Temple . Who, very discretely and faithfully hath dealt there in, and still trauaileth, (and by diuers other wayes also) to farder the Weale-Publik of England , so much as in him lyeth. R. H.

But, Note,(I pray you) this point very aduisedly: That, * As, By his plat, of our sayd fishing commodities , many a hundred thousand pounds of yerely Reuenue, might grow to the Crown of England, more than (now) doth: * 1. Note.

doth: And much more, to the Commons of this Monarchy, alſo: beſides the ineſtimable benefit of plentifull vitayling, and relieuing, both England: and Ireland: And beſide the increaſing of many thouſands of expert, hard, and hardy Mariners: And beſides the Abating the Sea forces of our forrein Neighbours, and vnconſtant freends: And (Contrarywiſe) the encreaſing of our own power, and force at Sea: * So, it is moſt euident and certain, that *Principium* (in this Caſe) is, *Plus quàm dimidium totius*. As I haue hard it verified (prouerbially) in many other affairs.

* 2. *Proverb. Principium, plus quam dimidium totius.*

Wherfore, the very Entrance, and Beginning toward our SEA-RIGHT Recouering, And the foreſayd Commodities enioying, at length: Yea, and the onely means, of our Continuance therewith: Can be no other, but by the dreadfull preſence, and power, (with diſcreet ouerſight, and due order) of the ſayd PETY-NAVY-ROYALL: being (whole ſom tymes, ſometyme a parte therof) at all the chief places, of our Fiſhings: as yf they were Publik Officers, Commiſsioners, and Iuſticiers: by the Supreme Authority Royall, of our moſt Renowmed QVEENE ELIZABETH, rightfully and prudently therto aſsigned.

at euery season

A Maiſter Key.

So, that, this Pety-Nauy-Royall, is thought to be the onely Maiſter Key, wherewith to open all Locks, that kepe out, or hinder, this Incomparable Brytiſh Impire, from enioying (by many means) ſuch a yerely Reuenue of Threaſor, (both to the Supreme hed, and Subiects therof,) as no plat of Ground, or Sea, in the whole world, els, (being of no greater quantity) can with more Right, greater honor, with ſo great eaſe, and ſo little Chardges: So nere at hand, in ſo ſhort tyme, and in ſo little danger: any kynde of way, yeld the like, to either, King or other Potentate, and abſolute Gouernour therof, whoſoeuer. Beſides the Peaceable Security, to enioy all the ſame, for euer. Yea, yerely and yerely, (by our wiſdom and valiantnes duly vſed) all manner of our Commodities, to ariſe greater and greater: as well, in wealth and ſtrength, as of forrein loue and feare, where it is moſt Requiſite to be: and alſo of Triumphant Fame, the whole world ouer, vndoutedly. Alſo, this Pety-Nauy-Royall, will be the perfect means, of very many other, and exceeding great Commodities, redownding to this Monarchy: which, our Fiſhermen, with their * Fiſherboats onely, can neuer be hable to Cumpas, or bring to pas: And thoſe, being ſuch, as are more neceſſary, to be cared for (Preſently) then wealth.

☞ The marueilous Priuiledge of the Brytiſh Impire.

* Fiſherboates onely, could neuer bring to pas our enioying the great bleſsing of God, appropriat to this Kingdom. Preſently.

☞ Therfore, the Premiſſes well wayed, aboue and before all other, this Plat of a Pety-Nauy-Royall, will (by Gods grace) be fownd, the playn and perfect A. B. C. moſt neceſſary for the Commons, and euery Subiect, in his calling, to be carefully and diligently muſing vpon, or exerciſing him ſelf therin. Till, ſhortly, they may be hable, in effect,

A Politik. *A. B. C.*

to read

to read before their eyes, the moſt ioyfull and pleaſant Brytiſh Hiſtories, (by that Alphabet onely, decyphred, and ſo brought to their vnderſtanding and knowledge) that euer, to this, or any kingdom in the whole world els, was known or perceiued.

¶Furdermore, How acceptable a thing, may this be, to the Raguſyes, Hulks, Caruailes, and other forrein rich Laden Ships, paſſing within, or by any the Sea Limits, of her Maieſties Royallty, euen there, to be, now, in moſt Security, where, onely, heretofore, they haue bene in moſt Ieopardy: as well, by the Rauin of the Pyrat, as the Rage of the Sea, diſtreſſing them: for lack of Succour, or good and ready Pilotage? What great frendſhip in hart, of forrein Prince and Subiect: And what liberall Preſents, and forrein Contributions, in hand, will duly follow therof, who can not imagin? 11.

¶Moreouer, ſuch a Pety-Nauy-Royall, (ſayd he) wold be in ſuch ſtead: As though, 1. One were appointed, to Conſider and liſten, to the dooings of Ireland: 2. And, an other, to haue as good an eye, and ready hand, for Scotiſh dealings: 3. An other, to Intercept or vnderſtand, all priuy Conſpiracies (by Sea to be communicated) and priuy Aydes of Men, Munition, or Mony, (by Sea to be tranſported,) & to the endamaging of this kingdom, any way, intended: 4. An other, againſt all ſudden forrein Attempts: 5. An other, to ouerſee the forrein Fiſhermen: 6. An other, againſt all Pyrats haunting our Seas: And therewith, as well to waſt and garde our own Marchants Fletes, as they ſhall pas, and repas, betwene this Realm, and whereſoeuer els they may beſt be planted, for their ordinary Marts keping (yf England may not beſt ſerue that turne) And alſo, to defend, help, and direct many our fortein freends, who muſt needes pas by, or frequent any of thoſe Seas, whoſe principall Royallty, (vndoutedly) is to the Imperiall Crown of theſe Brytiſh Ilandes, appropriate. 12. A The Marts. B

One ſuch Nauy, (ſayd he) by Royall direction, excellently well manned, and to all purpoſes, aptly and plentifully furniſhed, and appointed: and *Now, in tyme of our *Peace, and quiet euery where (Yet,) before-hand, ſet forth, to the foreſayd Seas: with their Chardges and Commiſſions, (moſt ſecretly to be kept from all foes and forreiners) wold ſtand this Common wealth, in as great ſtead, as fowr tymes, ſo many Ships, wold, or could do, yf, vpon the ſudden, and all at once, we ſhould be forced, to deale, (for remouing the foreſayd ſundry principall manners of Annoyance:) we beyng, then, vtterly vnready thereto: And the Enemyes Attempt, requiring ſpeedy (and admitting no ſucceſſiue) defeating. 13.

*NOW.

*Felix eſt ea Reſp. quæ tempore Pacis, bella tractat. Laurentius Grimaldus. fol. 71. Libro Secundo de Optimo Senatore, ad Sigiſmundum Poloniæ Regem.

¶To Conclude herein: This Pety-Nauy-Royall, vndowtedly, will ſtand the Realm in better ſtead; then the enioying of fowr ſuch Forts or Townes, as Callys and Bulleyn onely, could do. For, this, will be as great ſtrength, and to as good purpoſe, in any Coaſt of England, Ireland, or Scotland, betwene vs and the Forrein foe, as euer Callys was, for that onely one place; that it is ſituated in. And will help to enſoy The Royallty and Souerainty of the Narrow Seas, throughout

and of other our Seas alſo, more ſeruiſably, then Callys or Bulleyn euer did: or could doo: yf all the Prouiſoes hereto appertayning, be duly obſerued: foraſmuch as, we entend, now, Peace onely preſeruing: and no Inuaſion of France, or any Enemy, on that Mayn, inhabiting: toward whom, (by Callys, or Bulleyn,) we need to let-in our Land forces. &c. Much (I know,) may be here ſayd, *Pro, & Contra*, in this Caſe. But, God hath ſuffred ſuch matters to fall ſo out: and all to vs, for the beſt, yf it be ſo (thankfully) conſtrued, and duly conſidered.

Onely Peace with all forrein Princes intended (by this Nauy) to be preſerued.

* Note.

For, when all forrein Princes, our Neighbors: dowtfull freends, or vndutifull People: (Subiects, or vaſſals) to our Soueraign, ſhall perceiue ☞ ſuch a Pety-Nauy-Royall, houering purpoſly, here and there, euer ready and hable to ouerthrow any their malitious and ſubtile ſecret Attempts, intended againſt the weale Publike of this moſt Noble kingdom, in any parte or Coaſt thereof: Then, euery one of them, will, or may think, that, (of purpoſe) that Nauy was made out, onely to preuent them, and none other: And for their deſtruction, being bewrayed: as they wold deme. So, that, no one, ſuch forrein Enemy, wold aduenture, firſt, to breake out into any notable diſorder, againſt vs: Nor homiſh Subiect, or wauering vaſſall (for like Reſpects) durſt, then, priuily muſter, to Rebellion: Or make harmfull Rodes, or dangerous Ryots, in any Engliſh, or Iriſh Marches.

But, ſuch matter as this, I iudge you haue, or mought haue hard of, ere now, (by the worſhipfull *M. Dyer*,) and that, abundantly: Seeing, *Synopſis Reipub. Brytanicæ*, was, at his Requeſt (ſix yeres paſt) contriued: As, by the Methodicall Author thereof, I vnderſtand. Whoſe Policy (here) for the Partings, Meetings, Followings, Circuits, &c. of the Ships (to the foreſayd Pety-Nauy-Royall belonging) with the Alterations both of Tymes, Places, and Number, &c. is very ſtrange to here. So that, in Totall Somme, of all the foreſayd Conſiderations, vnited in one: Yt ſeemeth to be (almoſt) a Mathematicall demonſtration, next vnder the Mercifull and Mighty Protection of God, for a fæſable Policy, to bring or præſerue this Victorious Brytiſh Monarchy, in a marueilous Security: Whereupon, the Reuenue of the Crown of England, and ☞ Wealth-Publik, will wonderfully encreaſe and floriſh: And then, therupon, Sea forces (a new) to be encreaſed, proportionally: &c. And ſo, the Fame, Renowm, Eſtimation, and Loue, or Feare, of this Brytiſh *Microcoſmus*, all the whole and Great world ouer, will ſpeedily be ſpred, and ſurely be ſettled. &c.

* Note: A ſecret Policie herein.

Security

Truly, I was carryed (almoſt, ere I was aware) and that, very pleaſantly, into the Conſideration of the manifold and Incredible great Commodities, that may ariſe to this Kingdom, by A Nauy, ſuch, as I haue (by good Inſtruction) ſpoken of: whereas, my chief purpoſe was, and is, to entreat of matters, touching this Paradoxall-Cumpas, and the perfect Arte of Nauigation. But, ſeeing the word of a Nauy, was ſo nere, in Sownd, to Nauigation: And ſeeing, no Nauy (in dede) can be dealt withall,

withall, at Seas, accordingly, without good skill of Nauigation: (though Nauigation, may be without a Nauy) verily, for so good a purpose, and so nere to my matter, I fauored my fantazy, while it somwhat strayed from my principall Intent. And not so, neither. For, my principall Intent and his chiefly, (whose brief Aduertisements herein I wold gladly make some Remembrance of) Is, (as it ought to be, of duty) to be fownd faithfull, seruisable, Comfortable, and profitable to the Politicall Body of this Brytish Common-wealth: Wherof, we all, be Members, by God his mercifull Ordinance. That is to say: All true Subiects, their Chief Intent, and principall purpose, (in all worldly their affayres, Artes, Sciences, and Studyes, &c.) ought to be, the procuring, furdering, mainteyning and encreasing of the weal and Commodity Publik, so much as in them lyeth, and as, they decently and dutifully may. And, So, the End of Ends, and yttermost scope of the sayd Arte of Nauigation, is such Publik Commodity, of this whole kingdom intended, and meant: that, from that Publik fowntain, very easily and certainly, may be deriued to euery priuat man, his proportionall parte of delitious Refreshing, and vitall preseruation, in very godly sort, and politik order.

Euery Subiect his Duety.

But, Contrarywise, Where priuate wealth and commodity is sought for, before Publik: Or, no publik Commodity at all, cared for, or intended: but onely priuate: Or, where Publik Commodity and Security, is euidently hindred, or, indammaged: There, by great wisdom, any such Common-Wealth, wold speedily be Cured from the Ruinous and Lamentable daunger, to the Strength and life of the Weale-Publik ensuying, of those three kindes of so greuous and venemous wounds, if they be, ouerlong, neglected. 1. 2. 3.

And, as Concerning the former Pety-Nauy-Royall: that I may, aswell Reporte some parte of his Plat, and Considerations, for the Charges thereof bearing and mainteyning, as I haue expressed his earnest wish for such a Nauy to be set forth, for the Causes alledged: After this manner, was his entrance into that parte of his discourse. What wold that Noble, Valiant, and Victorious Athenienssien PERICLES, say, yf, now, he were lyuing, and a Subiect of Authority, in this Brytish Kingdom? What Common Contribution, wold his pithy Eloquence perswade, for the mayntenance of this Pety-Nauy-Royall? Who, taught by word, and proued in effect, *Vnam Pecuniæ parandæ rationem putandam, Naues quamplurimas habere: Alias verò extra eam rationes, nullius momenti existimandas.* And so, effectually perswaded the Athenienssiens, *Quòd, NAVES, Diuitias: Diuitias verò, ægestatem ducerent.* Which *AEnigma* of Prudent *Pericles*, is thus (in Latin) expounded out of the Greke *Suidas*. *Opes igitur in Terra, Inopiam arbitrari: In MARI autem sitas esse Opes, existimare: Nihil aliud est, nisi vnas putare Opes, Naues quam-plurimas: Reliqua, Inopiam iudicare: Cuiusmodi est Pecu-*

The erneſt wiſh of a dutifull Subiect.

nia Spectaculorum, & Iudiciorum. Suadet itaq;, Omnes in hæc factos sumptus, Nauibus esse asignandos. And, syns this matter of the Pety-Nauy-Royall, hath somwhat occupyed myne Imagination, I haue sownd (Sayd myne Instructor) by that worthy and excellent *Plutarch* his Greke histories, of Notable mens liues, that this *Peerles Pericles* (about two thousand yeres sins) faithfully and ernestly intending, to aduance the Athenienſien State and Common-Wealth: And to make it, after the best manner, to excell all other, with whom it had, or might haue to doo: perceiued, the only means, to be Such, as, by manifold, and more forcible Arguments, the like, must to this Brytish Ilandish Monarchy be much more auailable, To procure vnto it, Triumphant prosperity: And how? By Sea Security: And how, that? By this Pety-Nauy-Royall, in due * tyme prouided, and discretely, at Sea mainteyned. For, *Pericles* wisely vnderstanding, that no other means was so easy, so ready, and so sure, for Athens to atteyn to their wished for Souerainty, among their freends and foes, dwelling about them: But if, they were Lords and Maisters of the Seas, nere and far about them: he wold not lose any opportunity of fardering his purpose therein, both by Ships preparing, and apt men trayning vp to Sea discipline. And therupon wold not, *Imperitis voluptatibus Ciuitatem delinire*: But with such exercises delight them, as, besides other their priuate Commodities growing thereby, The Principall and finall Publik purpose, might also therewith, be brought to greater nerenes. As: *Sexaginta autem Triremes quotannis emittere, in quibus multi ex Ciuibus nauigabant: stipendiumq; singulis octo * Minæ erat: qui eas pro meditatione, & exercitatione ad Nauticam & Marinam Disciplinam, perciperet.* This *Pericles*, also, by many his victories, was found and tryed, abrode (on Sea and land) *Vir bello fortis & strenuus*: as well, as, a most prouident and Circumspect Cownsailor, at home. *Nulla enim incidit (eo Duce) ne fortuita quidem Belli offensio.* And, *Quàm diù in Pace vrbi prafuit, moderatè vsus est Imperio, & tuta Ciuitas erat: Opibusq; ac Potentia (ipso Rempub: gubernante) præcipuè florebat*: As *Thucidides* witnesseth, and other. And now behold, what followeth (in *Plutarch*) noted, of some parte of that most comfortable frute enioying, which, of the former Ships prepared, And the Citizens to Sea discipline before hand trayned vp, was reasonably expected: *Deindè, Magna Classe, optimèq; ornata, & instructa, Græcas quidem Ciuitates, quarum ope & subsidio iuuabantur, benignè humanéq; tractauit: Vicinis autem Barbaris Nationibus, Regibus & Tyrannis, ostendit Potentiæ molem, licentiamq; & audaciam, quacunq; libitum foret Nauigantium: Maréq; totum, sub suam ditionem & Imperium redigentium.* O, a Sownd Cownsailor and Couragious Capitain, most mete for the Brytish Sea Royalty recouering. *O Pericles*, thy life (certainly) may be a pattern and Rule to the higher Magistrates (in very many points) most diligently, of them, to be imitated. But, albeit, that such a Græke *Pericles*, can not, readily, for our purpose, be found out: Yet, it is (Sayd myne Instructor)

of some

Plutarch in Pericles life. Pericles florished An. Mundi, 3537. About which tyme, Plato was borne.

* Great wisedom it is, to vse OCCASION when it is present.

The maruelous Commodity, of being Lords & Maisters of the Sea.

* These eight Atticall Mines, were to be rated of our vsuall and currant mony, now. 25. pownds: very nere: and other wise, to be named a hundred Crowns. For euery Mina Attica, was of an 100. drachmes. Whereof, 8. made the ounce &c.

of some graue and expert men, thought probable, that this Politik Deuise, and humble Aduertisement, can not so sone take effect, as all the States and the whole Commons of this Brytish Impire, may, (for the manifold and waighty Respects declared), both very faithfully desire, and also very quickly be induced, to be, after a most easy manner, Contributary thereunto: vnder the name of A perpetuall Beneuolence, for Sea Security. For, who is there, of this Kingdom: A true and naturall borne Subiect (Spirituall or Temporall,) but very willingly wold: and without any his hinderance, could, yerely forbeare (to furder and stablish so marueilous a Benefit publik)

An humble Aduertisement.

A PERPETVALL BENEVOLENCE, FOR SEA SECVRITY.

The Hundredth Peny, of his Rents and Reuenues: and the Fiue hundredth peny, of his Goods valuation?

And after the same rate, is to be vnderstode of all and euery Fraternitie, Guyld, Corporation, Misterie, Brotherhood and Communaltie Corporated or not Corporated, within this Realm of England, Wales, and other the Queenes Maiesties Dominions, their goods and reuenues. And that, for onely the first and immediatly next ensuing seuen yeres space. Then, for the second seuen yeres, to pay onely,

The peculier specifying, of the manner of Welth, you may consider in the Act, of the last Subsidie, granted, Anno Eliz. 18.

The Hundred and fiftith peny, of his or their Rents and Reuenues, and the Seuen hundred and fiftith peny of his or their goods valuation, yerely.

And after 14. yeres expired, to pay for euer, but the half of the first Contribution. So that, after the first. 14. yeres fully expired, (after the day of this decree and Act making,) the Rate to be, yerely, but

The Two hundredth peny, of his or their Rents and Reuenues, and the Thousandth peny of his or their Goods valuation, for euer,

The two Hundreth peny, of Lands & Rents. And the Thousandth peny of goods, (for euer) yerely, to be payable.

And that, I mean, onely, of all naturall born Subiects, of this our blessed Iland ALBION. So that, such an exact valuation of their wealth and hability, should not hereafter (in any wise) be a thing to the Subiects and Commons, præiudiciall: And a cause of greater Charge, or burden to them, in their Ceasments (to come) for any other Publik Seruice, or Commodity, than heretofore, the most generall manner of fauourable * leuying, of such other Taxes and Subsidies, hath bene vsed. But, Beleue, vndoutedly, After that this SEA SECVRITY (with that fauour of the Omnipotent King, which he chiefly beareth to Iustice, and Peace: and by the wisdom, and prudency of the higher powers of this Impire) shall be ones established, and confirmed, in trade of due execution, (either by means here expressed, or better), Vndoutedly, * All other extraordinary TAXES, SVBSIDIES, RELIEVES, and LONES, &c. will cease, and vtterly be needles, FOR EVER. Prouided and excepted alwayes, that no man being in the retinue of the Pety-Nauy-Royall, shall with this Contribution be any

* As, one worthe 500.li. in goods, to be ceased at 50.li.

* O, godly Intent: O long looked for Cómon wealth.

A Prouiso.

any thing charged: of what degree, or hability so euer he be. Suerly, Seeing God challengeth the Tenth yerely, and First frutes, continually: in Token of our Thankfulnes toward him, and for Mayntenance of the Leuites, that are of the Spirituall Ministery, Truly: the Tenth of the Tenth, I mean, the Hundredth parte of our Reuenues, As it is a les portion then the other, So will many thowsands, be more willing to geue it, and more truly to Recken it, also, then (now adayes) they doo the other: And will Iudge This new Beneuolence, as a gratious, godly, & politik * Easter Offring, toward the Repayring and new Strengthning of the fowndation and Walls of *TEMPLVM PACIS*, or Solomons Temple, (as it were) I mean, of the whole Brytish Monarchie: Wherein, by this means, we may, in Peace, ioyfully, all the dayes of our life, and thankfully, serue the King of Kings, and Lord of Hostes: Little dreading, and les feeling the fury of any forreyn Enemies power. And thereby, also, be the better hable to cut of, and speedily to

* A Politik Ester offring.

2. Repres any homish prowd flesh, or Rebellious Carryen. And, as for the Free Denizon, yt is most reasonable and fauourable handling, that he be Contributary herein, The Two hundredth parte of his Yerely Reue-

3. nues, and value in Substance: ioyntly esteemed: And the mere Forreyner (here inhabiting) to be aunswerable, yerely, for the Hundredth parte of his Substance onely. In their Natiue Cuntry, they know (and we are not ignorant) how far greater Sommes, they haue byn Tributary of, yerely: and not, the Thousand part, to their Commodity so auailable, as this will be: And as they also will gladly acknowledge: Yf they haue a faithfull hart: wishing (as they are bownd in Conscience) the prosperous estate of this Renowmed Kingdom: Which, so charitably and fatherly, in their necessityes, and half voluntary Banishments, hath receyued them, and still protecteth them: in no les Security, then the true and Naturall born Subiects of this Brytish Impire, are protected in: aswell from all forrein violence, as all other Iniuries within this Land,

4. sustayning. Also, that euery Forreyner or Alien, (Denizon, or not,) falling not vnder the generall reckning and order of Contribution aforesayd, and notwithstanding, of the Age of seuen yeres, or aboue, shall yerely yeld to this Contribution, fowr pence, euery one, for a Pety Forreyn

5. Courtesy. Finally, of the wages of all hyred Seruants, the Hundredth Peny, of euery fiue Nobles wages, is to be accownted of, yerely: yf their meat and drink be also allowed them, besides their wages: As most willingly, all Discrete Seruants, English and other, will yeld thereto. That is, of euery fiue Nobles wages clere, receyued, or to be receiued, onely fowre pence to be due to this Contribution, yerely. And of any wages vnder fiue Nobles, nothing to be accownted herein, due. And aswell, for the foresayd forreyner, his or her Pety Curtesy: as also, for all Seruants, their fiue Noble Grote, of Contribution, The Maister, (or he, or She), with whom the sayd Forreyner or Seruant (or being both) is or shalbe abyding (at the tyme of Contribution, or Contributions,) to be charged with the same, for lack of payment therof.

To

To be playn, and very brief: Who is there, in this whole Kingdom, so Temperate and Thrifty in his expenses: that dispendeth not, yerely, in very vayn, and vtterly vnprofitable Charges, (I will not name some, worse,) the Hundredth part of his yerely Reuenues: and the Fiue hundredth part of the value of his Goods? Let euery man, vnparcially, examin him self, and his own Case, therein. But, yf we, now, wold leaue of, such vanity, and (in dede) folly, and turn that vayn folly to Ripe wisdom: And that superfluous charge, priuate, to wealth publik: We may be iudged to haue geuen an attentife eare, to the Kingly Prophet: and to haue bin obedient, to his Counsayle: Where he sayeth: *Declina à malo, & fac Bonum: Inquire PACEM, & persequere eam.* Syr, pardon me I pray you: for, though I meddle not with the Mysticall and spirituall sense, hereof: (for, I am neither Doctor, nor Bacheler of Diuinity: no, nor, of any calling Leuiticall) Yet, truly, this exposition, or application, is not vtterly vnapt for this our purpose, of seeking wayes to preserue the Peace publik, with all forreyn Princes: And to establish the Security therof, perpetually: So far, as humain policy, may make reasonable account, of so likely and circumspect meanes, duly executed.

It is an olde Prouerb. A Sword, keepeth peace: So, this Nauy, by his present readynes, and the Secret of his Circuits, and visitations of sundry forreyn and homish Coasts, obserued: will make the malitious murmurers, and priuy malefactors, of all sortes, to kepe in, and to forbeare their wicked deuises and policies: which, otherwise, against vs, they wold aduenture to execute. Herein consist sundry Secrets.

Moreouer, wheras, some are of Opinion, that prety Speede, were nedefull, in the Premisses (as the tickle and perillous State of Christendome, is, at this present:) Truly, in Respect therof, we haue great cause to thank God, for the honest and prudent disposition of some Subiects of this Realm: at whose hands (till Ships enough for the purpose, might aduisedly be built) we may, partly buy, and partly hyre, both in number and goodnes, Ships, sufficient, to serue, in this Case, with all Opportunity. Spede.

But, as Concerning any of her Maiesties Principall Nauy, to be among them, now, at the first, for Cowntenancing of their Credit, or furnishing of their Strength, he wold not presume, to speake therof: referring (very dutifully) such points, to the great wisdomes of the highest Magistrats, to consider of.

And, Certaynly, if any thing, may (reasonably) be alledged, as a Hinderance, whereby this Incomparable Ilandish Impire, shall be barred (yet longer) from tasting of this most delitious, Comfortable, Cordiall, and preseruatiue frute of * Peace and Tranquillity (politikly assured:) of * Wealth and Riches, comming in, abundantly, to Queene and Subiect: And, of right honorable * Renown, and great freendship, procured both nigh and far: Yf any thing (Sayd he) may seeme of Importance, that, probably and possibly may hinder this Publik Policy, from being put in execution: The first thing may be, a Certayn Dout, which

1. 2. 3.

Three great Douts and Obiections.

which may ariſe among the graue Counſaylers, and circumſpect Gardi-
1. ans of this Common-wealth: Whether the Threaſor, by the former rate, generally in England leuyed and collected into their hands and order, will be ſufficient to counteruaile all Charges, ordinary and extraordinary, to ſuch a Pety-Nauy-Royall, appertayning, or no:

2. Alſo, they will, or may dout, whether vittailes will hereby wax ſcarſe, and dere, the whole Realm throughout, or no:

3. And Thirdly, the Poore and faithfull Commons, will on their part, only dout, of the true, due, and iuſt vſing and Beſtowing of the foreſayd yerely Beneuolence: and that, perpetually: according to the very godly and politik Intent of the perpetuall Contribution therof. Theſe three douts, chiefly, being reaſonably diſſolued, I will return to the Paradoxall-Inſtrument, and other Nauigation matters, thus, a while, ſet aſide.

The Touche-ſtone of all Subiects wiſdom.

As for the firſt: Yf the Toucheſtone of all Subiects wiſdom, that is, the Queene her moſt excellent Maieſtie, and her right honorable and faithfull priuy Counſaill, do like, this Pety-Nauy (for the purpoſes before reherſed) to be ſet furth and mainteyned: So that, the ſame, become not chargeable to her highnes: but be ſufficiently prouided for, by the moſt eaſy and voluntary Contribution of her louing and faithfull Subiects, and other, (in maner, aboue ſpecified:) Then, it is to be ſayd to the Dout of want of Mony neceſſary: That, yf the foreſayd ordinary and vniuerſall Beneuolence of England, will not ſuffice (Though it will amount,

This Nauy to be nothing chargeable to the Queenes Maieſtie.

1. Yerely, to aboue an Hundred Thouſand pounds) And eſpecially, ſeeing the greateſt Charges will be at the firſt preparations: yf all things be made and bought new: Yt is (vndoutedly) to be ſuppoſed, that many a Thouſand of Men and Women: Yea (in dede) the moſt parte of all the former Contributers, ſeeing or vnderſtanding the firſt yeres Contribution (before hand, deliuered) ſo well and duly beſtowed, toward their Intent performing, wold, preſently (vpon a Second Publik warning, of want,) of their own honeſt diſcretion, become (agayn) as Liberall and Beneficiall,

2. (and, but for this once) Extraordinarily, as onely the Six hundredth peny of their Goods and Reuenues, ioyntly, ſhould be of value. That is, for him that may diſpend, by Rents, of Lands, or otherwayes, a Hundred pounds, yerely: and be alſo, in Goods, worth 600. pounds, to yeld now, in extraordinary Contribution, xx. s. onely: and neuer, after that, any more extraordinary Ayde, to be, in this behalf, or otherwiſe, required.

Moreouer, in this Caſe of want, for ſuch a Publik Benefit furdering (as neuer was the like thereof, to this Brytiſh Monarchy ſo probably, aſſured) we wold craue, the Charitable and Brotherly Beneuolence

3. (and that onely for this ones, As for the firſt ſetting vp, of the ſayd Pety-Nauy-Royall: And, but, according to this moſt eaſy, and Second

*Rate,

*Rate to be leuyed) of the Inhabitants of Ireland, Iernſey, Garnſey, the Counties of Northumberlād, Cumberlād, Weſtmerland, the Town of New-Caſtle vpon Tyne, the Biſhoprik of Durham: and of all thoſe Cities, Boroughs, and Townes (onely the Town of Barwick to be excepted herein) which by any Letters Patents, of the Queenes Maieſtie, or of her moſt Noble Progenitors, (otherwiſe) haue Exemption, Priuilege, & Immunities, from paying any Tax, or Subſidy. &c. And likewiſe, of the Inhabitants of the Fiue Ports, and euery of their Members: And alſo of the preſent Inhabitants within the Liberties, of Romney Marſh. And therupon, good and ſufficient *Proniſo*, to be made, and eſtabliſhed, to all and euery of the foreſayd extraordinary Ayders, that this their diſcrete and voluntary Contribution, ſhall in no caſe (hereafter) be vnto them any thing præiudiciall, or dammageable to their Charter or Priuilege of Immunitie.

*Only the Six Hundredth Peny of Reuenues and Goods ioyntly.

A Prouiſo.

¶ And this Requeſt, with no little Reaſon, may be offred to their Courteſies, to Conſider of: Seeing, not onely, it is for the better and more aſſured Peace and Tranquillitie enioying, ouer all theſe Kingdomes of England, and Ireland: and for a marueilous and Incredible wealth, and no les Strength, procuring to the ſame: But alſo, foraſmuch as, all the former, ordinarily exempted of all Taxes, and Subſidies, &c. ſhall, or may, by the continuall Seruice of this Nauy, and alſo by the Threaſory therof (hereafter) be greatly ayded: and that (peculiarly) to the leſſening both of their *Charges, and alſo of their *Danger, many wayes: In reſpect wherof, ſuch Priuileges, Immunities and Exemptions, were firſt granted vnto them: and continually haue bin, and are confirmed. So that, ſuch their extraordinary Beneuolence, ſhall not ſeeme merely giuen: no, nor ſo chargeable vnto them, as lent Good: But, to be Mony moſt commodiouſly (for their peculiar Cauſes, and behoof) ſomwhat before hand, diſburſed.

The Reaſon, why, of thoſe Exempted and Priuileged Places, an Extraordinary Ayde, is to be requeſted only this once.

3.

¶ Alſo, yf it were preſently known, that this Pety-Nauy-Royall, (vndoutedly) ſhould, for the foreſayd exceeding waighty Reſpects, very ſhortly, be conſydered of: And with conueniency and Opportunity, furdered to the ſetting furth, and vſe therof: vpon that True and ſufficiently warrented Aſſertion, and declaration: How many godly Aldermen, and other well diſpoſed Marchants, of the City of London: How many a Marchant Venturer, & owner: Yea, how many great Woolmaiſters, Staplers, and Clothyers, throughout the whole Realm: Yea, and how many other, of all States and Profeſſions, wold very charitably, in their Legacies, Remember: or, be contented to be put in mynde, of deuout Contribution, or Legacy, toward the Threaſory augmenting, for due mayntenance of the foreſayd Pety-Nauy-Royall?

4.

Legacies.

¶ How many a Biſhop, Dean, and Archdeacon, &c. With their own hands, wold (Extraordinarily) be example to the Layity, of turning, Liberally, the *Mammon* of Iniquitie, to the preſeruation of Publik Tranquillity: and the mayntenance of the Politik Security therof,

5.

againſt Forreyn fraude and force: and all Homiſh poſſible Rebellions?

6. ¶But, and if the Incredible great, and manifold Commodities enſuing therof, were but had, a yere, two, or three, in proof: (O Lord) What lode wold be layd on, then, among the Godly, wiſe, and hable Subiects, to the better mayntenance of a bigger Nauy: And of new deuiſed, more warlik Ships? How many wold contend with other, vertuouſly, to excell herein: as zealous Benefactors, to the Weale-Publik? And ſo, for euer, to remayn recorded: not in boke onely, with pen and Ink marked: but in the harts of all Brytiſh, and Engliſh Poſterity: and in their thankfull memories, deeply Imprinted.

Could the deuout zeale, and Intent of our forefathers, be ſo Beneficiall to Thouſands: And, without any Commaundement, or Requeſt Publik, (they being then, in darknes, and beclogged with Superſtition) moſt gladly, be ſo liberall, to the building of ſo many fayr Monaſteries, &c. Their decking, and Threaſory within: and enduing with Landes, abrode (far and nere) to their charge, of ſo many Hundred Thouſand pownds, as, now, (in manner) are ineſtimable: And ſhall we, now, in the clere Sunne ſhyne of the pure Truthe and Goſpell: in the tyme of ☞ true Religion, known, and obſerued (As we will be cownted of,) Shall we, (I ſay), be either ſo ignorant, how to vſe our Liberality: Or, ſo colde in Charity: or ſo blynde in foreſight: Or, ſo priuatly ſcraping, and miſerably hoording vp: or, ſo thankles and vnfreendly to the Common State of this kingdom: Where, both, our Anceſtors haue receyued their life, mayntenance and wealth: And we our ſelues, no les: and are moſt deſyrous, that our Childern, Wiues, freends, and Poſterity, ſhould enioy as great Commodities, by means of the Publik Society, and the Ciuill Communalty, being preſerued in Secure Tranquillity: Shall we (I pray you) in vertuous zeale, and Liberality, and chiefly, in theſe our Reſpects, of very needfull and certayn, very Godly and great Commodities enioying, be far Inferior to them, in their Reſpects, ſuch as they were? We, being in wealth, and Reuenues alſo, far Richer, now: than they; then were? God forbyd: that ſo great diſorder, and lack of diſcretion, ſhould be to be ſuſpected now, or to be douted of, in the people and Subiects, of this Godly, wiſe, and rich Kingdom.

¶And How, can any Man, reaſonably doubt of the Hability of ſo mighty a kingdom, to ſet furth, and maynteyn moſt eaſily, only Three or Fowrſcore Tall and Warlik Ships: Where, ſo many Thowſand Thouſands, of folks, are Contrybuters to the Charges requiſite? Seeing, only Forty or Fifty worthy Subiects, of their own pryuate Hability; doo very eaſily, and (in manner) contynually, Maynteyn in trade, at Sea, ſo many (and more,) ſuch tall Ships: And the ſame, well Appoynted; well vittayled, well Manned: and they, Duly payd:

The Pety-Nauy-Royall. And chiefly, Seeing Such a Pety-Nauy-Royall, of Threeſcore Tall Ships, and eche of them, betwene eightſcore and two hundred, Tun of Burden: And Twenty other ſmaller Barks, (betwene 20, and 50, Tun,) may be new made, very

ſtrong

ſtrong and Warlike: and all, well vittayled, for Six Thowſand, Six hundred, and Sixty Men: and thoſe Men, Liberally waged: And both Ships, and Men, to all needfull purpoſes, ſufficiently appoynted: and ſo maynteyned continually, and that, very Royally, FOR EVER: for les, then Two Hundred Thowſand Pownds Charges, YERELY, ſuſtayned.

The yeerely Charges of the Pety-Nauy-Royall, Will be les than 200000. Pownds Yerely.

7.

¶Moreouer, In Reſpect of farder by-help, toward the Charges maintayning: Yt is not to be forgotten or neglected, that for a while, at the firſt (and perchance, now and then, afterward) this Nauy, is likely to mete with, and to Seaſe vpon, Diuers Pyrats and Rouers: who, either at broader Seas (you may ges, where) or els, nerer hand, haue made Rauening hauock: And now, they, and their Goods, Threaſor, Ships, and all, will fall into the hands, of Our Pety-Nauy-Royall, or ſome parte therof.

Pyrats Goods.

Mary, herein, my Inſtructor, wiſheth ſome Iuſt and needfull Order to be prouided, and kept inuiolably. That ſuch Ships, Goods, Threaſor: &c, ſhould not raſhly, greedily, or diſorderly be dealt withall. As though, we our ſelues, alſo, would be come Parteners with Theeues: where, now, we are BY GOD AND OVR GOOD QVEENE, conſtituted, as Diſcrete Iuſticers & faithfull Reformers of manifold Wrongs, at Sea, ſuſteyned: And therin, to execute our Charge, aſmuch, and as conueniently, as we may:

Therfore, after that ſuch a Pyrat, Ship, and goods, are vnder our ſafe Cuſtody beſtowed: Proclamation: is, ſo immediatly to be made, that within a Monthe after, (or ſix weekes ſpace, at the fardeſt,) yt may be publiſhed in ſundry chief and moſt frequented Portes, of this kingdom: lying, (as may vpon ſundry Circumſtances be gathered) moſt apt, and toward the places, either from whence thoſe goods came: or toward which, they were to be caryed: with all ſuch neceſſary Notice and Aduertiſement publiſhed, by the Proclamation aforeſayd, as may be auaylable to help the true Owners to their goods agayne.

Vnicuiq; quod Suum eſt, tribuatur.

Thoſe taken Pyrats, alwayes, can (herein) beſt Inſtruct, where, of whom, when, and how, they came by that Booty. The wares them ſelues, the Marchants Marks, Letters, Bills, Reconings in that Ship or Ships, with thoſe Pyrats fownd, will alſo geue ſome light to ſuch Marchants here, as are beſt acquainted, with men of thoſe quarters and Cuntryes, from whence, ſuch goods came: Or whither they were to be brought. And, ſo, after the firſt Proclamation made, euery ſix weekes after, the Like to be made, in place conuenient, as before: Till a whole Yere and a Day ſpace, be fully expyred, after the Day of the ſayd Pyrats taking.

And, yf, within that yere and a Day ſpace, No Claym be

made: That, then only, and not before, of All such goods, (not yet Claymed), Sale be made, by Auction Publik. Prouided allways, that of wares, which wold, by such length of tyme, take great hurt, or Perish: & in good order of Auction, & Mony be made in due tyme. And then, owt of all manner of that Auction Mony, all Charges, vntill that tyme, sustayned, to be first Discharged: And so, the whole Some therof, remayning: And the Threasor also of Gold, Syluer, and ready Mony, (Yf there be any,) is to be distributed, after this manner, (* Yf it shall by the Higher Powers, be so liked of:)

A prouiso.

Be made money of

*Yf, is here vsed, for that the whole doth belong to the Prince, by prerogatiue: and therfore it is here half Petitionally, and so, Conditionally reckened vpon: As, by the Queenes Royall bountyfullnes, which is alwayes to be hoped vpon, *in Rebus Reip Brytanica necessarijs*: And the rather herein, Seing none of her Maiesties Ordinary, standing, or certayn reuenue is hereby diminished: nor her highnes at any charges about the getting of these Pyrats: and seing her Graces Customes are the more encreased, when her Seas are free and safe from Pyrats.

* *In hoc, multæ pereunt Respublicæ: Cùm qui Bonus & Strenuus est Vir, nihil plus quàm Ignauus fert Præmij. Iacobus Simanc. Lib 9. De Rep. Cap. 20.*

Diuide the Some, and Value of all, into Ten equall Partes. Wherof 4. are to be allotted to the Threasory of the Exchecquer Royall of our Souerayn: 3. to the Threasory of the Pety-Nauy-Royall: 2. to be shared among the Capitaynes, Souldyers, and Mariners: That is to say, among all the Men of those Ships, which did present an actuall seruice, in the taking and Maistering of the foresayd Pyrat, or Pyrats: and one parte of those Ten, to be Due to the Lord Admirall of England, for the tyme being.

8.

The Tenth of Pyrats Spoyles, truly restored, to be contributed for a curteous recompence.

And as concerning the Shares, which are to be parted among the sayd Seruitors of the Pety-Nauy-Royall: This, is Iustice: That (generally) it be distributed, according to the proportions of their Monthes wages: one compared to the other. And (particularly,) Od * Rewarde, owt of the Nauies Threasor, is to be cheerfully and thankfully geuen, to whosoeuer (at that tyme,) did most valiant and manfull seruice. And so, for a Second, Third, and Fowrth. &c. Yf it so fall owt.

¶ And of all Goods, Threasor, Mony, and Iuells &c. By meanes of the foresayd Proclamations (or otherwise.) Duly challenged: After all former charges, for the preseruing therof hitherto, shall be accordingly payd, by the Lawfull Challendger: And vpon his paying also, only * the Tenth of the cleare value, of the so challenged Goods (the sayd charges Deducted) Restitution, presently, is to be made to the sayd Challenger: And then, that Tenth, is to be distributed, in manner before expressed: by 4. 3. 2. 1. Yf the same be so liked of, By our Souerayn.

9.

A Supplication to the Queene her most excellent Maiestie.

¶ To Conclude then: One other Chapter (yet more) hereunto, annexed, will make it most Certayn, that Threasor will not faill vs, for the Royall and Triumphant maintenance, of this our Pety-Nauy-Royall, And, that is: Yf yt wold please the Queene her most gracious goodnes, to be so bountifull to the Commons, as to Geue, Graunt, and Assure FOR EVER, to the Threasory of the foresayd Pety-Nauy-Royall, all that her Right, Title, and Interest to the TENTH of all Forreyn Fishings, within the Royall Limits and Iurisdiction of her BRYTISH SEAS of England and Ireland: where, now, No man, in her highnes behalf, or to her vse, receiueth of any Forreyn Fisherman, any one Peny, in token of their dutifull acknowleging her Royallty, within her due Limits of the foresayd Seas.

There

There is a dubble Title, and a Third Reason, of this Lawfull demaund: The Titles, are these: Aswell for occupying those Our peculier Seas, and Sea-Coasts, (to their great Gayn) otherwise, then as a * Common Sea Passage: And also, for that they shall not be, nor ought to be exempt of all Tything, there, toward God his parte: where, with les cost, they receiue greater Benefit, then any Husbandman, of Tylth of the Earth. In Respect (therfore) of Gods Glory: the Royall Authority, in our own Coasts, will Induce them, By Right and Might, to Remember both God, and Queene, by whose fauours, they are so greatly benefited, within our forsayd Sea Limits.

Which Limits (According to the Iudgement of myne Instructor,) Are, in all places, to be accounted, directly to the Myddle Seas ouer, Betwene the Sea-Shores, of her own Kingdom (and of all Pety Iles, to the sayd Kingdom appertayning) and the Opposite Sea-Shoares, of all Forrein Princes: And in all Seas, lying immediatly betwene any two of her own Coasts or Sea-Shoares, the whole breadth of the Seas ouer (in such places) is, by all Reason and Iustice, appropriat to her peculiar Iurisdiction and SEA ROYALLTY.

The Proportion of the Equity of this Iudgement, dependeth somwhat vpon the Ciuill Law, concerning Partition or Propriety of Iles growing vp in fresh water Riuers. And it is not vnreasonable, to deme Seas betwene diuers next Kingdoms, to be in like and Analogicall Condicion, in respect of King and King: As fresh water Riuers, are, in Respect of Priuate Subiects, of one Kingdom, whose Grownds are lying on both sydes of the sayd Riuers: Though the Stream and waters therof (after a sort) be accownted Common.

Diuers priuate Groundes, haue, through them (by *Præscription* so wonne, or otherwise purchased:) Some, *Iter*: Some, *Actum*: Some, *Viam*: Yet, no man, that, may there lawfully pas, may also lawfully dig, to his gayn (or otherwise) *In Itinere*, *Actu*, or *Via*, of that sort, without furder and due licence obteyned. So, all high Wayes, are cownted Common and Publik, to pas in: But, for any Priuat Man, (though he be a Subiect,) in any parte therof, to dig for a Quarry of Stone, or myne for Owre, or Stonecoles &c. Yt is not lawfull: though he wold fill it vp again, as well as he found it first. So, here, the Brytish Seas, are Common, and free for all Ships of all Nations to pas in, and vpon: But, as cõcerning the Fish, vnder the water of those Seas: (Which Fishs God & Nature, bringeth fauourably within the peculier Bownds & Iurisdictiõ of Our Royall Precinct:) No Forrein Subiect, ought, customably, or otherwise (presumptuously) therin, to cast Net for the same: or, (vsually or presumptuously) to serch, or drag, to his priuate gayn, therin, without the especiall * good leaue, of the Maiesty of our Souerayn

The vse of the Sea, is Common, but not the Iurisdiction of the Sea. And yet, the same, may be Præscribed: And the Proprietie therof fall to the Title Royall. *Vide Cepolam Tractat, de Seru. Ruſt. Cap. 26. Fol. 95. columna. 2.* This is Bartolus opinion, recorded by Cepola. *Habentes Iurisdictionem in Territorio Coherente Mari, dicuntur habere Iurisdictionem etiam in Mari Vicino, vsq; ad Centum milliaria: & possunt ita Capere & punire Delinquentes in Mari, vsq; ad Centum milliaria, Sicut in Terra, in suo territorio. Quod Nota: quia habui de facto pro Venetis contra Ianuenses. Bart. Cepola. Tractatu Ruſt. Prædiorum. Cap. 26. Habentes Iurisdictionem in Terra, habent etiam Iurisdictionem, in Mari & eius Insulis, valde remotis, DVMMODO alteri loco terrestri non sint magis propinqua: Angelus, in Lege, Insula Italiæ, ff. de Iudicijs, &c. Vide Cepolam Cap. 26. vbi de Confinio in Mari statuendo, æque vt in Terra.* Which commeth nere to the Æquitie of this Philosophicall Iudgment, for the Determining of the Royall Brytish Sea Limits.

Queene (the vndouted Lady and Mistres, of the Sea Coasts next adiacent) first obteyned: or, generally to be ³· hoped for: * Or, at the least, not expresly known to the ³· Contrary.

And herein, we deale, neither Iniuriously or dishonorably. For, we will, to all our Opposite Neighbors, also attribute, allow, graunt and yeld as good Right and Interest, for the other Moyty of the Seas, to their Shore and Coasts appropriat, as we do now challendge, for our peculyar half. So, that, this is most Iust, Conscionable, and Godly: Herein, To do, as we wold be done vnto. Which poynt, tendeth greatly to the Assurance of all good Amity, and peaceable Traffique contynuing, with our faithfull, or louing Neighbors.

Iustice, and good Conscience.

And, Seeing Iustice, and God, is on our side, what Shame and discredit ys yt, or may it be, to vs, with all Christen Nations, (that shall truly vnderstand the Case:) yf we, like faynt harted and degenerated Meacocks, should, now, make dainty, shrink, or be afrayd, valyantly to season on, and prudently to enioy, this so manifest Right and possession of our Sea Limits: and that, euery way? being, in dede (where they are greatest) in respect of other Princes late Attempts, and Succes, of enlarging and settling their new deuised Sea Limits: not so great a parte, as a drop of water, is, in respect of a pottle.

NOW.

Can that Pety Marchantlyke king of Portingall, haue any reasonable Pretence: either, by Law of God, or Man, to inuade and posses: not, *Quod nullius in Bonis erat, aut est:* But, many other mens Ancient and lawfull Possessions, and Kingdoms: though they were, (and some yet be) Infidels? And that, in a course much longer, from his own, little, rightfull, and originall Kingdom, than half the world is about, in the greatest Circle: yea, after the shortest Cut or Cours, which any way, they can be brought, to the bounds of their late forced Royallty? And shall not we, haue the Courage and skill, rightfully to enioy the very Precinct of our own Naturall Ilandish walls, and Royallty of our Sea Limits, here, at home, and before our doores?

The Law: *Quod Nullius in Bonis est, Occupanti conceditur.*

Can the Portugale King (by the Popes Authority) cause the King of Spayn, to make his Nauies and *Armados*, to forbeare comming within any portion of the East half of the whole world? (as, to enioy, or be maister of any Sea, Mayn, or Iland therein:) And also, will the King of Spayn, be contented, so, to condescend and allow vnto the Portugale, vpon condition, that the other half of all the world (Westward) mought be at the like his choys and Iurisdiction? (And though, in dede, betwene them two, and before God, this Couenaunt Negatiue, is firm, and inuiolably to be kept: Yet, neither of them, by any law, of God or Man, can farder season on, as their New possessions, but, as we, and other, lawfully, may: That is, where they finde, *Quod Nullius in Bonis est,*) Can they, honorably (Quoth he) thus presume, and with a Christien, Conscience, Deale, Diuide and Share the whole world, betwene them two only (*quo Iure, quáue Iniuria*) as much as they can: And will not they, or must not they, and all our opposite Neighbours, be so reasonable,

Note.

sonable, yea and honorable with all, as to alow, like, and commend our wisdoms and Industry, to enioy the skyrts and Purlewes (as it were) of our Brytish, naturall, and appropriat Sea Limits? And that, in the most decent, peaceable, and freendly manner, that Princely Counsaylors harts can deuise, and most discrete Capitaynes, vnder them, can execute?

Well, (Sayd he) my Hope is, that vnder our good Souerayn Elizabeth (ere long, if it be her pleasure) the Æquity of this Case, will, or may, be maryed, with the Security of the whole State of this Impire: And that they two, will bring furth COMMON-WEALTH, INVINCIBLE-STRENGTH, AND IMMORTALL TRIVMPHANT-FAME: Three most lawfull Brytish Childern, and long wished for, of the true, Brytish, and Christian Druides, they being also, Politicall Philosophers, and not Sophisticate.

A Godly and Politicall Marriage, And the plesed Ofsprings thereof.

Beleue *Pericles* his Saying, betymes: *Magnum est, enim, potiri Mari. Considerate enim, SI INSVLANI essemus, INEXPVGNABILES essemus.* Note, here, (I pray you,) a fowrfolde wise purpose, vnder One golden Saying: to the Brytish Monarchy (at this Instant) most aptly, applyable: *SI INSVLANI ESSEMVS.*

Thucid: Lib. 1. Pag. 93.

SI INSVLANI ESSEMVS, INEXPVGNABILES ESSEMVS.

Besides all this: Yt is most emestly and carefully to be considered, that our Herring Fishings, against Yarmouth chiefly, haue not (so Notably to our great Iniury and los, and the great and Incredible gayn of the Low Cuntries) bin traded, but from xxxvj. yeres agoe, hitherward. In which tyme, as they haue in wealth, and number of Boats, and Men, by little and little, increased: and are now become very rich, strong, proud, and violent: So, in the Race of the self same tyme running, the Coasts of Norfolk, and Suffolk, next to those Fishing places adiacent, are decayed in their Nauy: to the Number, of 140. Sayle, And they, from Threescore, to a hundred Tun, and vpward: besides Crayers, and other. Wherupon, (Besides many other dammages, thereby, sustayned publikly:) These Coasts, are not * hable to trade Iseland, as in tymes past, they haue done: to no little los, yerely, to the wealth-Publik of this Kingdom.

NOTE.

* Though of Late in the Vlishing & Low Country Trublesome disorders, Some Few (by Stealing ouer of victayles, and other things, from this Common-Wealth) haue made them selues priuatly rich, and so, Hable to set furth, to Island, and to other places, a Ship or two: who (before,) were far vnhable therto, by their own Wealth, and Lawfull trade of Dealing.

But, the Herring Busses, hither, yerely resorting, out of the Low Cuntries (vnder King Phillip his dominion) are, aboue. 500.

Besides, an Hundred, or such a thing, of Frenche-men.

The North Seas Fishing, (within the English Limits,) are yerely possessed of 300. or 400. Sayle of Flemyngs, so accownted.

The Western Fishings, of Hake, and Pylchard, are yerely possessed by a great Nauy of Frenchmen: who, yerely, do great Iniuries, to our poore Cuntrymen, her Maiesties faithfull Subiects.

Strangers also, enioy at their pleasure, the Herring Fishing of Alamby, Wyrkington, and White Hauen, vpon the Coast of Lancashire.

And in Wales, about Dysi, and Aberysthwith, the plentifull

Herring Fiſhing, is enioyed by . 300 . Sayle of Strangers.

But (In Ireland) Baltemore, is poſſeſſed yeerly, (from Iuly to Michelmas) moſt commonly, with 300 . Sayle of Spanyards: entring there, into the Fiſhing, at a Streict, not ſo broad, as half the breadth of the Thames, againſt White-Hall. Where, our late good King Edward (the Sixth,) his moſt honorable Priuy Counſaill, was of the mynde (once) to haue planted a ſtrong Bulwark: for other waighty Reſpects, as well, as for his Maieſty to be Souerayn Lord of the Fiſhing of Myllwyn and Codd, there.

Blackrock, ys yerely fiſhed by 300, or, ſomtimes 400, Sayle of Spanyards, and Frenchemen. But, to Recken all, I ſhould be to tedious to you, and make my hart to Ake, for ſorrow. &c.

Yet, Surely, I think it neceſſary, to leaue to our Poſterity, ſome Remembrance of the places, where, our rich Fiſhings els, are, about Ireland: As at Kilſale, Cork, Carlingford, Salteſſes, Dungarwen: Yowghall, Waterford, La foy, The Band, Calibeg. &c. And all, chiefly enioyed, as ſecurely and freely, from vs, by Strangers, as yf they were within their own Kings peculiar Sea Limits: Nay, rather, as yf thoſe Coaſts, Seas, and Bayes, (&c) were of their priuate and ſeuerall purchaſes: To our vnſpeakable los, diſcredit, and diſcomfort: And to no ſmall danger (farder) in theſe perillous tymes, of moſt ſubtle Trecheries, and fickle fidelity. *Dictum, Sapienti ſat eſto.*

And, as for Ireland Fiſhings, ſome Towardnes of good Pollicy, and ſomwhat like reaſon of prouidence, was in the heds of the honorable Counſailors and Parlement Senators to King Edward the fowrth: When, in the fifth yere of his Raigne, this Act, (among ſundry other,) was eſtabliſhed: That no Ship, or other veſſell, of any forreyn Cuntry, ſhall go to Fiſhing in the Iriſh Cuntryes: And, for Cuſtome to be payd, of the veſſell that commeth from forreyn Landes to Fiſhing. Farder to vrge, or more particularly to ſpecify the Concluſions, and reaſonable Sequeles, as well of the words of the Act, as the Intent of the Act making, is needles, in this place.

Onely the TENTH, of Fiſh taken by Forreyn Fiſhermen, within the Brytiſh Sea Limits, is to be Leuied, Diſcreatly.

Now, then, who can dout, (to begin withall) but that it is a moſt reaſonable and freendly Requeſt, of all theſe forreyn Fiſhermen, to require, (with all circumſtances of Humanity, Courteſy, and Freendſhip, therin, and thereto vſed,) The Tenth onely, of all their yeerly Fiſhings: by ſuch means, as, moſt conueniently for them, and to our behoof, beſt, we may receiue the ſame: In Token, of their reaſonable Acknowledging the ROYALTY of this Brytiſh Monarchy, in the ſelf ſame Brytiſh Seas, and Coaſts, to be, by God and Nature eſtabliſhed: where, they receiue ſo great Commodity: and where, from hence forth, no Iniury by any Man of ours, ſhall be to them done, or offred: But, their thankfulnes to God, (in reſpect of Tithe) and their Freendly duty to the Royall Maieſty, and Imperiall Dignity of our

Souerayn

Souerayn Lady Elizabeth, (within her own Sea Limits) is, thus, in rightfull, decent, and freendly manner, required.

¶And here, also, the Third Reason of Demaunding the forsayd Tenth (*before spoken of,) is to be playnly specifyed: Which is this. Wheras, the Herring Busses, and other Forreyn Fishermen, haue, heretofore, vsed to be at great Charges, with hyring Wafters and certayn Ships (of their own Cuntry) appointed Warlike: for their Garde and Defence, in the tyme of their Fishings, within out Brytish Sea Limits: Now (by the Politik order, and valiant Industrie of her Maiesties Pety-Nauy-Royall, executed) No Pyrat, Rouer, or Pilfrer, nor any Warryour, in Ship of War: No, nor Executioner of any Letter of Mark, shalbe permitted to vse, or haunt any of our Brytish Seas: and therfore, None of these sorts, shall brede vnto the Forreyn Fishermen, any Disturbance, Los, or hyndrance, in the tyme of their sayd Fishings: And, besides this, by the means of the sayd Pety-Nauy-Royall, (contynually maynteyned at the forsayd Seas,) all manner of their Merchantlike Ships, at all tymes, may freely and safely pas, and frequent, not only the Brytish Natrow Seas, but also Diuers other Seas: being within, or any thing nere the Walk and Circuits, of the same Pety-Nauy-Royall. Wherfore, In regard of their sayd great Charges * Sparing: And for such Securitie * enioying in the tyme of their Fishings, (Which two points, are by our Pety-Nauy-Royall, supplyed, and to them procured): And in regard of the inestimable Los, and Dammage, assuredly preuenting, (against all Pyrats, Warriers, and all other violence of Man,) Which, els, might happen to their * Merchantlike, very rich Laden Ships, Hulks, or other, passing within, or nere the Circuits, which are (ordinarily and extraordinarily) of our Pety-Nauy-Royall, to be vsed and frequented: (Whereby, also, among their own Nation, great Sommes of Mony, oftentymes, lost by * Assurance taking, may, now, be saued.) In Regard (I say) of these fowr, their great Benefits, by this Pety-Nauy-Royall, receyued: And in regard of the * Fyfth inestimable Benefit, and Riches, yeerly receyued, of the Fish taken within our appropriat Sea Limits. And Sixthly, in respect of the Honor, Reuerence, Priuilege, and * Præeminence, which (By Law) is Due vnto her Royall Maiesty, enioying the Lawfull Possession of the Brytish Sea Royalty (Though, for a few yeres, last passed, yt hath byn by Pyrats, and other, somwhat abused:) And * Seuenthly, In respect of Gods parte, and their Forrein Tythe, Duly and thankfully paying, of our peculiar Commodities, by them receiued: And that, the rather: Bycause her Maiestie doth geue the same, For the preseruation of So many, of sundry Nations, from the Rauyn of the Pyrat, and mayntenance of Godly Peace, and good Order, in her Royall Sea Circuits. And * Eightly, in Token of their Freendly, Honest, and Iust meaning toward vs: And

* Supra Pag. 21. Linea. 1.

*1.

*2.

*3.

*4.

* *Aduerte, quòd sunt tantum 4 Reges, qui vnguntur: Hierosolymitanus, Francorum, Anglorum & Siculorũ. Bart. Cassaneus, Fol. 127. De Gloria, M. Ast, Francorum Rex Regis Angliæ est Tributarius Angliæ etiam Rex, Franciæ, Legitimo denominatur & insignitur Titulo.*

in token of their ſyncere and vnfayned making great Account of our ſound Amitie, and good Peace with them to be continued: In reſpect, of all the Premiſſes, The forſayd TENTH of Forrein Fiſhing (as before) demaunded, and agreed vpon, FOR EVER: may ſeme, both, on our behalf, and alſo, on the behalf of all the honeſt and well aduiſed Forreiners (whom it doth, or ſhall concern,) to be very reaſonably, iuſtly, and freendly demaunded, decreed, and accorded vpon, FOR EVER: That is to ſay, ſo long tyme, as the ſayd PETY-NAVY-ROYALL, ſhall enioy, the ROYALL SOVERAINTY of the BRYTISH SEAS: according to this firſt Plat, or, ſome better Inſtitution, thereof.

A Couenant very Iuſt, Freendly, and Commodious, for both Parts.

Yt is alſo to be known and Noted, for our Comfort herein, toward the Charges of the ſayd Pety-Nauy-Royall: That the Tenth, yeerly, of all Forreyn Fiſhings, within the Sea Limits, to her Maieſties Royalty appropriat, is aboue an Hundred Thouſand powndes, *de Claro*.

Note.

Good Cumfort of great Importance.

Guicciardine, in his Deſcription of the Low Cuntry, geueth good Euidence of one portion therof. As, of our Herring Fiſhing alone: (what ſay I, Ours? Nay, the Flemiſh Herring Fiſhings, in our Engliſh or Brytiſh Sea-Coaſts.) For, he recordeth, that the Low Cuntries, make yeerly 490 Thouſand pounds ſterling, of thoſe Herring, Salted and Barelled: Rebating the Charge of the Salt. By this, you may haue a gros geſſe, of farder Reconing.

But, how ſoundeth this Latin Record, in a true & diſcrete Brytiſh Subiects eares: either, in reſpect of the los ſuſteyned, in Reuenue: or, in Reſpect of ſome Diſgrace, redounding to them, that can Redres the ſame: yf, it be amyſſe? *Eſt etiam eodem* tempore, Copioſiſſima Halecis Piſcatura, in Littoribus Angliæ & Scotiæ: quæ, per Piſcatores Flandriæ inſtituitur: à quibus poſteà, ſortitur Nomen: vt, Romam ille Piſcis delatus, Halec Flandrorum appelletur.* The ſame Sea, is called *MARE * BRYTANICVM:* And the Sea-Coaſts, be called of all Nations likewiſe *LITTORA BRYTANIAE, Littora Angliæ:* And yet, the Herring, therin taken, are called *HALEC FLANDRORVM:* Nay, we our ſelues, call them, Flemyſh Herring: Yea, we our ſelues, being beaten from our own Fiſhings, and Fiſhing places, are glad to buy our own Commodity, of Strangers: Againſt all Reaſon, Conſcience, Law, and good Ciuill Policy.

this great & dishonorable Reproach

* *Sub Principio Autũni.*

Olaus Magnus Lib. 20. Cap. 28.

* *Albertus Krantzius lib 4. cap: 20 Danicæ Hiſt. & lib. 1. cap 39 Norm. Hiſt. &c.*

Yt were a ſhame, to allege, that they are woorthy to enioy our Fiſhings, as Lords therof: bycauſe, they can ſkill to handle and order the Herring, better, than Engliſh-men. We muſt take hede of that

Reaſon,

Reason, betimes: For, so, they can do our Wooll, and vndressed Cloth: the more wicked or vnskilfull, are our workmen at home, the whiles: And the les of our wooll, and vndressed Cloth, wold haue bin put into their hands, to try such Maistries therewith: &c. But, to our present purpose returning.

Then, By Gods grace, we may (comfortably) thus Answer e to this first Dowt, In the name of the whole Body Politicall. Seeing, Our Reuenues, now, and wealth, are greater, then was our forefathers: And Seeing, we are sufficiently perswaded of the manifold Publik Benefits, such, as neuer hapned to our forefathers (for all their Incredible foresayd great Charges) And which, by all humayn coniecture, are like to ensue: not only to our selues, but also to our Wiues, Children, Kindred, Freends: And so, to this whole Brytish Kingdom, vniuersally: both now, and euer, after our dayes: We will (say we) be found, through Gods help, so well aduised, so discrete, so liberall herein, and bountifull, as, aboue all things, this hoped-for Publik Peace, and Generall Security, chiefly requireth, that we should be: The Answer to the First Dowbt.

And the Hundred Thowsand pounds, all manner of wayes, to these vses, collected, will amount to be so many, as we throughly are perswaded: (These last discourses, well considered: and two more, which we, of our selues, with great reason and probability, will annex hereunto) That, contrary to the first dout, we confidently, now, may trust, that, not onely, for this Pety-Nauy-Royall, a sufficient masse of Threasor, will easily and spedily be contributed: But, great * Ouerplus also, will thereof grow (ere long.) The Politik bestowing of Some of the Ouerplus, of the Pety Nauies Threasor.

And then, it is intended, That 2. a Parte therof, shall be employed toward the Relief of such poore Men, as either by Sicknes, maym, or vnweldynes of age, are to be dismissed from the sayd Nauy: and other, to be taken in, in their roomes. 2. Part, toward the finding of the poore Widdowes, and Orphanes of such Men, as in good seruice, in the sayd Nauy, haue manfully spent their lyues: 3. Parte, toward a sufficient Stipend, for 4 Pety-Pylots-Publik, in 4 sundry, and apt Ports of this Iland, to be resident, and ready to serue, Mathematically and Mechanically, with Quadrants, Rings, Chartes, Sea Compasses, Sandglasses, and such other furniture, as to the charge and Seruice of Pylotage, and Maistership in the foresayd Nauy, may be found needfull: each one appoynted to xx Ships: (or a Quarter of the whole Pety-Nauy-Royall, how great so euer it do grow hereafter:) To those Ships, I mean, that are to the Coasts, next him, assigned. And those 4 Pylots, First, to be chosen out of them, that haue, allready, become expert at Sea: And then, by the Grand-Pylot-generall of England (for the tyme, being) to be informed farder, as appertayneth: And that, euery yere, once, by their appointed repayre, made vnto him, at place certayn. Other 4. parte, for Preparation of Store, of things necessary to the sayd Nauy: And eche thing, excellent good, and perfect in his kinde. An other 5. parte therof, to be bestowed toward necessary Hauens, Harboroughes, Ports, Fowre Pety-Pilots-Publik. The Grand-Pilot-Generall, of England.

Blotkhouſes &c. mainteyning: or, in moſt needfull places, new making. And 6. Parte, in building euery yere, ſome excellent Ships of war, for the foreſayd Pety-Nauy-Royall. Some, toward New 7. Forreyn Diſcoueries making: for Gods glory, the Wealth-Publik and the Honorable Renown of this Ilandiſh Impire. Wherupon, alſo, dependeth the Firſt of our two diſcourſes, before ſpoken of. For, ſo may parte of the Threaſory of the Pety-Nauy-Royall, be employed, toward New Diſcoueries making, that, of all ſuch Diſcoueries, the half Charges may be Contributed out of the Threaſory of the foreſayd Pety-Nauy-Royall: And ſo, likewiſe, the half clere * Gayn therof comming, to be to the ſayd Threaſory due, and anſwered accordingly: by like, and like number of Officers, as are for the reſt of the Society of ſuch Diſcoueries.

Foreyn Diſcoueries.

10.

☞ Greater Publik Equitie, is in ſuch a manner of New Societies making: and with better order, and more ayd, may greater things be attempted, than hitherto haue bin: with the Timerous myndes of a Few: and therefore, with their to to ſtraight Allowances, at their firſt Onſet giuing. Wherupon (oftentimes) not only their firſt Charges haue bin loſt: But alſo, the Attempts diſcreditted: as of things, either vnlucky, vnlikely, or vntrue: where, none of all theſe points, hath bin the occaſion of ſuch yll Succes.

Note. By this means, all Marchants, and other, that are Partners of Priuileged voyages, ſhall be, not only vnhindred, of their hoped-for Gayn: but, rather, greatly furdred, to bring that to pas, by Publik Ayd, and to the Benefit Publik, and Priuate alſo: which, before, with much adoo, could ſcarſe be maiſtered: to make them (a few parteners of ſuch Societies) to become, Priuately, Welthy thereby.

Hereuppon alſo, the Queenes Maieſties Cuſtomes, both owtward and homeward, will greatly be encreaſed: And all the Commons, and Body of the Realm, will grow in greater loue, with the Marchants Dooings: and better like of the Princes eſtabliſhing of ſuch Priuileged Societies: When, the wary and carefull Diligence of the Merchant, and the gracious Priuilege of the Prince, ſhall (PROPORTIONALLY) be beneficiall to ONE, A FEW, and ALL. (Which is the chief Mark, that One, a Few, and All, ſhold ſhote at.) For, ſo, ſhall ſuch Dooings, be aſmuch auaylable to the Common-wealth, then, as, now they are to the Priuate Lucre of a Few: And that, with Publik Dammage. Seeing, the ſelf ſame things, which they Bring in, or Deale with, now, be Deerer bought than they were, before any ſuch New Trade or Society, therin Priuileged.

11. Homiſh Diſcoueries.

¶ And in like ſorte, is to be ſayd, in this our Second Diſcours, of all other * Homiſh Diſcoueries, to be made within the Queenes Maieſties Dominions, of her Brytiſh Impire. For, moſt certayn yt is, that there is Naturally * couered in the Earth, and vnknown, in theſe Dominions, ſo great Riches of Lead, Tyn, Copper, Syluer, Gold, and Diuers kyndes of other very commodious and proffitable Minerall Matters, as might incredibly

credibly encreaſe both the Threaſor Royall, and alſo of all the Partners Publik and Priuate: who, ſhould Proportionally, be at all Charges, about ſuch Minerall Diſcoueries, to be throwghly and Maiſterly executed.

And by the way: How think you? Doth it not ſting the Naturall born Subiects, that Strangers ſhall be grafted into their places: and their Publik and priuate Parte of Benefit, to be, thereby Cut of? The Strangers Science, and Cunning, might be recompenced, and their Charges allowed: But, ſo vnnaturally to deale with the True and Naturall Body Politik, yt is not Neceſſary: I will ſay no farder. And, if Strangers, wold not ſo deale, other, wold: and will be found.

This thing, being once, by due Publik order and Authority, eſtabliſhed: How many an Owre, and Myne, (very rich,) wold be diſcloſed and pointed to: Where, they are: and Minerall Examples, of great Cumfort, ſhewed by diuers Priuate Men? (Ientlemen and other) who, now, will neuer open their Mouthes, to diſcloſe the ſame: Bycauſe, in their own Grounds, where their Propriety (by Gods law, and the Law of Nature) ſhould be, to them, moſt beneficiall of all other Men: now, (as the manner, yet, is) their parte, wold be leaſt, of all other. Note.

But, when, with better Allowance to the Prince, and the Proprietary Owner of the Soyle alſo, (where any Gayn may riſe by Myning) and with ſome great Publik Commodity (as to the Threaſory of the Pety-Nauy-Royall,) theſe Minerall and Mettall woorks, ſhall be followed, *Then, Priuate Men, will not grudge, though 40, or an hundred other Priuate Partners, haue great Gayn of their peculiar ground. And therupon (Say we) the Commodity, all manner of wayes, will ariſe greater, than euer it will do, otherwiſe, by ſuch Societies, as they now are. Note. *Then

And vpon this Conſideration, that, of their Perpetuall Beneuolence, for Sea Security, Some portion therof, ſhall be employed to ſuch Publik vſes, as both the whole Body of the Realm, may vndoutedly haue ſome ſenſible and certayn proof, that their Publik Threaſory of the Pety-Nauy-Royall, doth, as proportionally encreaſe, as any, or a few Priuate Mens Coffers els, before, were, or (by good order) mought haue bin, by ſuch Societies, well amended: vpon this Conſideration (Say we) How gladly, and how readily, will euery Man be Contributer therunto, after the moſt eaſy Rate, and proportion preſcribed? And making this Reconing among them ſelues, (ouer and beſides all the former marueilous great Benefits Publik, rehearſed:) Thus, will they, then, ſay: Yea Mary: This, is Common-wealth like, in dede: When, our Common Threaſory, is as carefully, and diſcreetly augmented, by the wiſdom and Authority of the Higher Magiſtrates, and the witty and Circumſpect trauailes of our Parteners, (Mar- The Induſtrious Encreaſing of the PVBLIK THREASORY, Is A Principall Cumfort to the Commons. *The Frank Speche of the wiſer ſort of the Communalty.

chants, and other, whoſoeuer) As, before, by ſuch Priuileges, All, was intended and procured for the Benefit onely of a few. And chiefly, Seeing, before, the gaynfull wares and things, wherof they were Parteners, were, by their vnhabilities (not inſatiable Couetouſnes) that dealt with thoſe Attempts: or by the manner, as they dealt with them, become very dere: and derer, than before ſuch their Societies eſtabliſhed. Reaſon perfect none can be yelded, why it ſhould ſo be: But, this Single ſoule Allegation, is often repeated: The great Charges, which hitherto haue byn layd on their Shoulders, in that peculiar Trade of their Society. &c. And therfore, aſſone as they are in poſſeſſion of any thing, to raiſe Mony on: they think it politikly done, to make preſently their Reconing of their whole Charges hitherto ſuſteyned: And ſo, by and by, to begyn to raiſe the pryces of their things, higher, than they found them, before their new Societies erected: to haſten, thereby, ☞ their diſcharge, or Recompence of Dammages (ſay they) as yet ſuſteyned. And ſo, by that means, the poore Commons, buying the ſame wares derer, than before: become (ſeely Soules) Contributers to theſe few Mens priuate wealth amending: But, to the decaying and weakening of the wealth and hability of the Commons.

And therfore, by the preſcript of humayn Reaſon, yt is a more perfect Politicall Ordonance, ſo, before hand to eaſe all ſuch diſordered Charges, that, both, Rich *1. Forreyn New Trades, and great Threaſor, may ſubſtancially and throughly be brought in, and purchaſed to this Kingdom: publikly, as well, as priuatly: And alſo, that Gods great Bountifulnes, *2. Couertly beſtowed vpon this Incomparable Ilandiſh Monarchy, may, by Publik Ayde alſo, be ſo brought to light, handling, and vſe, as the whole Commons, hereby, may in their Pety-Nauy-Threaſor, become wealthyer: And pryces of ſuch things as (either one way, or the other) are gotten: may be either kept low, or ☞ brought low: That, the greateſt parte of this Kingdom, (which are the poorer ſort) may, both, laude and bles God, for the wiſdom, Charity, and Iuſtice, of their Gouernors (Wherupon alſo, they will both better loue them: And for very loue, be more affrayd, to diſpleaſe them.) And alſo, vniuerſally, all the Realm ouer, the true and faithfull Bleſſing and prayer of all honeſt Subiects, may be concurrent with, and aſſiſtant to, all ſuch honorable and Publik Attempts, either 1. Forreyn or 2. Homiſh: for the better ſucces therof obtaining, by Gods mercy: wherewith, theſe our two brief Diſcourſes, in this place, ſhall be finiſhed.

*1. The Intent of theſe two Diſcourſes in the Commons behalf annexed.

*2.

Conſider before for the Byhelps to encreaſe the Threaſor Publik, Ten Generall Extraordinary means: beſides the firſt Ordinary Beneuolence:

Theſe Ten Generall, and Extraordinary means,
of increaſing the Threaſory of the Pety-Nauy-
Royall, in this place, may be thought
ſufficient, for the probable Diſſoluing of the firſt Dowt.

Anſwer to the Second Dowt, or Obiection.

And, as for the ſecond Obiection, yt is more eaſy and certayn, to put

to put that point, owt of all Dowt. I mean, as Concerning Scarsity, and Dearth, of Vittailes, suspected or Dowted, by the continuall vittailing of this Nauy. Mary, herein, some forecast must be vsed: as, sundry other, in other points, are. (But not * here to be rehearsed.)

For, as the Men, to Furnish the forsayd Nauy with, are to be chosen, (and that, with Diuers Considerations) owt of all Shires, and Coasts of this Realm of England: So, likewise, the vittailes, are, so, to be prouided for, that the whole Realm, may yelde the same: euery parte, according to the fertility of the Soyle: And according to the Store to be reserued, for their Seruice, actuall or possible, otherwise. And that is very needfull: yf, against forreyn Enemy, we should nede a Mayn Army (one, or mo,) by land, any way, toward Coast or Border: or, for the Grand-Nauy-Royall vittailing, in tyme of nede.

And, seeing the Vittailes, shall be so indifferently, or proportionally prepared, all the Realm ouer (as before,) How can any one party, in this Publik, and Common-wealths Case, finde him self straightly, vndu-ly, or vniustly, dealt withall?

And, as the Vittailes, and Men, should rise, (after a sort) ioyntly and proportionally, within the places correspondent: Store alwayes to be reserued: as I sayd: (And such, about the Riuer of Thames chiefly, and within certayn myles therof, And in other Quarters: as, both for the City of London, continually: And the Grand-Nauy-Royall, in tyme of nede, may be [as it hath bin] seruisable:) So, should the Ships, receiue those Men and Vittayles in, at Twenty sundry Places, or Ports, in England.

Now, seeing then, this Vittayle, thus orderly and indifferently prepared, out of all Places, is to be bestowed on * Christen-men: yea, and them, our own * Cuntrymen: And not, on FORREYNER, SCOT, FRENCH, FLEMISH, DANE, or SPANIARD, &c. And some of them, either Sonnes, * or Brothers, or Fathers, or Cosens, or Kinsemen, or Singular Freends: Yea, some, Esquyers, some Knights, some Barons: And some of them, Landlords, to sundry of vs at home, here remayning: * Fourthly, Seeing, this Vittaile is to be bestowed on them, who do, and will aduenture their lyues, in all Casualties and dangers of the Sea: And against all violence of Pyrate, or any open warryor: And that, not, for any their own Priuate Quarrell: But for the Publik Safety, and Security, of all England and Ireland. Not, for thyne, and myne, alone: But, for the Safegard and prosperous Estate, of Millions of Men, Women, and Children, within this Monarchy, on Land: (and by this means,) at their ease, quyet, and pleasure, remayning. Considering then, well and ernestly, all those 4 generall Respects: What true and Sound member, is there, of this Common wealth: and faithfull desirer of the blessed Peaceable Security, of England and Ireland, vnder our Souerayn Empres, our most Gracious Elizabeth: who, will not (in a manner) be willing, the Charges to be

This brief Aduertisemét doth expres but some of the principall poynts, most behoofull for the Common-Wealth at this tyme.

Note this Poynt.

The Twenty Ports for the Pety-Nauy-Royall.

*1. *2. *3. *4.

borne (parte and parte like) the whole Realm throughout? wherewith, to beſtow meate and drink, on them, continually: that refuſe no one day, or a moment (yf occaſion be offred) to aduenture their hart blud, lyfe, and Lymmes, for vs: And on Seaboord, continually, to endure hard dyet and lodging: for Commodities innumerable, of both theſe whole Kingdoms?

☞ But, it is not ſo meant: as, to haue any farder Contribution of purs, then is before ſpoken of. But, what is he, (Yea, what is he, I ſay agayn?) is he, a ſound member of the Common-wealth: a faithfull Subiect to our good Queene Elizabeth: or, a Charitable Chriſtian, that either wold (in this Common-wealths ſeruice, or at any tyme els) * hide Corn, or other vittayle, from Publik Ayde, and Reliefe: Or els, wold not be content, to receiue the due value, and reaſonable Pryce therof, very gladly? But, moſt miſerably, wretchedly, couetuouſly, yea vnchriſtianly, (I will not ſay, Trayterouſly) wold deſire (now chiefly) to enhance the price of Corn, and Vittayles, to the great pinching of the poore at home: And perchance, for a Trayterous means, to hinder the vittayling of the foreſayd Pety-Nauy-Royall: or, to make it odious, or doutfully thought of, to ſome: as though, it were a iuſt occaſion, of prices of Corn and vittayles ſtarting vp: more now, then before? O, vayn, blynde, Couetous Miſer (who ſo euer he be, that is ſo mynded.) Thou, and thy like, and that of late dayes, when no Army, or Nauy, hath bin to be vittayled, haſt, on the ſudden, and in the tyme of great Store, all the Realm ouer, (euen then) God knoweth, vpon what wicked Intent, or miſconſtruing, for light Credit geuing to Coniecture, found in ſome new Three halfpeny Prognoſtication: haſt, moſt vnreaſonably enhaunſed the Prices of Corn, Butter and Cheſe: And at other tymes, of Beofs, and Muttons, &c.

* *Solomon Prouerb. 11. Qui abſcondit Frumenta, maledicetur in populis: Benedictio autem ſuper Caput Vendentium.*

I Pray thee, be Reaſonable: and think truly: and make Reckening with me, Chriſtianlike; and like a good Member of this Common-Wealth: And, as a true Subiect, to our Souerayn.

The true Cauſe of Dearth.

What, may be the * true cauſe, of Dearth (whenſoeuer it pleaſeth God, to vſe that his ſkourge?) Any other thing, but Want of Corne, or Vittayles? That Want, yf God ſend yt, is eyther by the Ordinary Cauſes Naturall, taking effect, according to the Predeſtined Plat of this whole wordls *æconomie*, and contynuance: Or, it is, by Extraordinary Means, of Gods ſending: And that, Diuerſly, and in diuers tymes, and States of the Corne, or Cattayle &c. Theſe, be true Dearths, vpon great wants of Corn, or Cattayle to be had: Or, at the leaſt, to be had ſo good, as is behoofull for Mans bodily Suſtenance? All other Dearths, that come not of Want, by Diuine means: are either by * Fraudulent Want: As, through Corne, and Vittayles ſtolne, and Priuily conueyed to our Enemyes, or Fickle freends: for Priuate gayn only: to the hinderance of the Wealth-publik: Or, by falſly * Pretended Want: As the Vnchriſtianlike Practiſe, of ſuch Caterpillers, and Rauening Wolues: (Deuouring Corne and Cattell) wold make the Commons beleue. And, when, Abundance and Sufficiency is, to make and Wraſt a Dearth: by ſelling Three Quarters of Wheat, of the very value (then)

of Fowr:

of fowr: And Three Oxen, of the very value of fowr: and so, of Shepe &c. What a Deuouring, and Rauening, is this? Of euery Towr, to Deuoure and consume one: and the same, neuer more to be hard of, in this Common-Wealth? And this, only, for his most Priuate Gaynes sake; to be Bagged, or Chested vp, for his Idoll, to behold or Delight in; As in his strength, and furniture: ready to mainteyn hym, in other wicked purposes: And (as God knoweth) foolish Intents. Perchance, with some of that pelf (so miserably and diuelishly scraped together, or violently, in manner, wrasted out of the poore Commons hands, and mouches) to be at Charges, to enclose some parte of the Commons, from a poore Village, or Township. With some, to buy his neighbours House, or Farme, ouer his hed: and so, to make him freends, of the Mammon of Iniquity. Nay, Nay, make him self, the Carefull freend, and doting louer, of wicked Mammon: The Diuell Infernall, and not of God, nor his Members: Nor the members of the Common-wealth: Yea, many a Thousand of such, as, eche one of them, is more profitable and Comfortable to the Weal-Publik of England; than a Thousand such Mammons dearlings are. I mean the Maryner, the Soldyer, the Ientleman, Esquyer, and Knight, yea and Baron: now, Tost and Turmoyled at Seas: being the Publik Watchmen, Garde, and Champions, for the most Blessed State of Trãquillity publik, in this Sacred Monarchy, preseruing.

Commons Enclosing.

And no les, is the Error and disorder vsed in this Kingdom, of *Dardanarie* Trade, and *Monopolie*: two greuous hindrances, to the Weale-Publik. *Iacobus Simancas, Episcopus Pacensis*, sayd very well, in his book *De Republica*: * dedicated to the King of Spayn: *Ne oneretur Annona, & adeò rerum Venalium Pretia, iniqua sint: animaduertere oportet in DARDANARIOS, qui omnia præemunt, vt ea postea Carius vendant. Hi quidem perniciosissimi Rebus-publicis esse solent: Vtpote genus auarum, & iniusti Lucri Cupidissimum.* And agayn.

* A. 1570.

Against our English To Too many Dardanaries.

Multis quoq; legibus Regijs Occursum est Dardanarijs. Sed illa, omnium est optima, & Rebus-publicis vtilissima, quæ vetat, Ne quisquam vnquam frumentum emat, vt vendat. Ea enim effectum est, vt res frumentaria, iustis pretijs vendatur, & vilitas Annonæ Consecuta sit. Quamobrem, plurimùm Reipublicæ interest, vt ea Lex Conseruetur: & qui secus fecerit, acerrimè coerceatur.

You may also in *Vlpian.* (*Lib. 47. ff. Tit. 11*) Finde Consideration against Dardinaries.

And as for *MONOPOLIE*: this, had the same *Simancas* Noted, out of *Zeno* his Constitutions.

Eib. 4. C. Tit. 59.

Iubemus, ne quis cuiuscunq; Vestis, vel Piscis, vel cuiuslibet alterius ad victum, vel ad quemcunq; vsum pertinentis Speciei, Monopolium audeat exercere: Neue quis, illicitis habitis Conuentionibus, Coniurare, aut pacisci, vt Species diuersorum Corporum negociationis, non minoris quàm inter se statuerint, vænunden-tur. Ædificiorum quoq; artifices, aliorumq; diuersorum Operum professores, penitus arceantur; pacta inter se Compescere, vt ne quis, quod alteri Commissum sit, Opus, impleat: aut iniunctam alteri solicitudinem, alter intercipiat. Si quis autem MONOPOLIVM ausus fuerit exercere, bonis proprijs expoliatus, perpetuitate damnetur Exilij.

Agayn, what Reason hath any Man to go about, by raysing ptyce

(without any detriment to the Prince or Commons) haue now ſerued our turns very well: And ſo, the Poore Commons ſhould not haue, One, and the ſame Awle, twiſe thruſt in their right Eyes. As, to ſee, and fele agayn, the Incredible Spoyle of Woods, and Foreſts, as hath bin made, to furder Iren works withall: And yet, (Notwithſtanding,) Iren to be now, derer, than it was, when, from beyond the Seas, we were chiefly ſerued therof: And our Iren alſo (yet) worſe, then the forreyn Iren. And our Woods, and Foreſts, already, ſo deſtroyed thereby, that Fewell, and Tymber, of all ſorts, (of neceſſity) in many places of this Realm, is become, on the ſudden, extremely dere: and therupon, * Pryces of vittayles, ſomwhat the higher rayſed.

* The Prices of Vittayles, enhanced, by indirect means.

Oh, the Lamentable Spoyle of our woods, ſundry wayes: both, contrary to Lawes made, and alſo, for lack of ſufficient *Prouiſo*, and due execution, as wiſely and iuſtly performed, as either Olde Lawes made, or new, deuiſed, was, and may be, a ſufficient Token of wiſdom Speculatiue, in Lawmakers heds: But the great Recheleſnes, in the Practiſe (which onely, ſhould be the great Profit to the Commmon-Wealth, expected) doth make vs ſeme great Hypocrites: in good Lawes making: and keping the Bookes, wherein, the Lawes are recorded: but not obſeruing the Lawes, in our Actions Ciuile.

Omnis Laus Virtutis, in Actione Conſiſtit, Ariſt.

A Nedefull Prouiſo, againſt Vnhable, Vndecent, or Superfluous Buylders.

Peraduenture, yf (among ſundry other Ordonances, for preſeruation of Wood and Tymber, to be made) ſome *Prouiſo* were eſtabliſhed, by Act of Parlement, that No man ſhould Buyld, or cauſe to be Buylt, but with theſe Three poynts, concurring: Firſt, according to his Habilitie, and not aboue: Secondly, according to his State, or Vocation, and not aboue: Thirdly, according as his Neceſſary Affaires, and allowable Commodities, ſhall require, and not Superfluouſly: Therupon, fewer Banckrupts, and more Houſe-keepers, would be found: Les Ambition, and more Charitie, wold be vſed: And, Thirdly, better Cheap of more Store and Choyce of Ship-Tymber, and other, wold be reſerued.

The Commodities, of this Prouiſo.

The Penalties of theſe three manner of Diſorderly Buylders.

The Penalties of the former Tranſgreſſors, might be, after this, or, a better manner, Decreed. Of the Firſt, the Houſe and Houſes, ſo built, to be ſold, by Auction: And the Tenth parte of the Whole Value, to be contributed, to the Threaſory of the Pety-Nauy-Royall.

1. And the other Nyne partes, to be payd to the Creditors: to euery Man, proportionally: ſo far, as the ſame Auction-Mony will reach: And, yf there be any Ouerplus remayning, the ſame, to be reſtored to the ſayd Offender. Of the Second, the Houſe and Houſes, to be duely valued:

2. And the Fifth Parte, of the Whole Value, to be immediatly Payable: the one half therof, to the Queenes Maieſtie her Exchecquer: and the other half therof, to the Threaſory of the Pety-Nauy-Royall. Of the

3. Third, the valuation of the Superfluous Houſes, or other Buildings, (beeing duly eſtimated and rated:) the Twentith parte therof, to be forfetted to her Highnes Threaſory, onely.

Out of which Three manner of Forfets, and Amercements, the Fifth parte of the Forfet, is to be awarded due to him, or them, who truly

do

do geue Aduertiſement of the ſayd Diſorder: and ſufficiently doth proue the ſame, ſo to be, as his Aduertiſement ſpecifieth.

Now then, how can it ſtand with the Termes of good Policy; All theſe great Incommodities Publik, depending vpon our greatly diſordred Iren Mynes: And yet, notwithſtanding, ſuch Warlike prouiſion, as, ſo Derely to the Commons, is wrought and made therof: For a fewe Mens priuat commodity (we know not whom) to be caryed away, far and nere: to our great diſſurniſhing; And to the furniture and Strengthning of Moore or Moſchouite: or other Forreyn Prince: French or Fleming: our Secret Mortall Foes, or vnaſſured Freends? In effect: The Sorrowfull Commons, moſt hartily wiſhing the Pety-Nauy-Royall, to be duly mainteyned: And moſt aſſured, that thereto, will be requiſite, not onely, Stoare of ſuch Iren Caſt Peces, * But alſo, of Tymber, Fewell, and other Iren worke: (The * pryces of all which, being by the foreſayd diſorders, vnreaſonably enhaunſed) do greatly dout, that either the foreſayd things, will, (by farther diſorder,) become deerer, then they now are: Or els, the Extremity of the pryces, being, then, made more ſenſible: the ſimple Multitude, or ſome other wrangling head, will Impute all, to this new deuiſed Policy, of the Pety-Nauy-Royall mainteyning. And therfore, in this place of Conſideration of Pryces and Dearth, they wold haue had ſuch a Petition (as before) moſt humbly moued, to the higher States. But no one man dare, (I know no juſt cauſe why) vtter, in * Dutifull order, the Tenor of the Premiſſes, to the higher powers. Though, (diſorderly) many Thouſands do murmur at the matter, in marueilous manner: when, dayly, they finde ſo many Camps (as it were) of Iren Peeces, ready layd to the Forreyn Market: and for Forreyn Nauyes, or Forts furniſhing. Deliuering (thereby) a Rod, of our own making, into the hands of them, who could finde in their harts, to ſkourge vs with wyer whips, as God beſt knoweth: And to bring vs, into farder Inconueniences, then, either Dearth of Tymber, Fewell, Iren, or Vittayles, are to be eſteemed. But, vnto God his moſt Mercifull and Mighty hands, we commit our principall Protection, now and euer.

D

& weakning;

D

* The Occaſion & due Reaſon; of this Petition.

D

* The Vnhaynted Zeale of the Publik Commodite; Will Animate the Faythfull Subiect to make humble Petition for Redreſs of great Enormities, as yet.

And Suerly, yf there be any Brytiſh, or Engliſh * Pericles, now lyuing, who conueniently may, and will, both Zealouſly take to hart, and alſo Circumſpectly, and depely looke into theſe, and like Matters: (Nothing fawning vpon Forreyners, Nor to much liſtening or leaning to their Aduiſes, or Deuiſes, beſt for them ſelues, and their Purpoſes: and not for vs, and Ours: Nor fearing Forreyn, or Homiſh hurt, therefore: Meaning none, him ſelf) He wolde not make Strange, though the weaker and Imperfecter ſorte of People (Which are ſo nooſelled and embroyed vp to the elbowes, Yea, to their hart rootes, with the Inſatiable loue, of To to Priuate Lucre, that, therefore, they care; To to little, for the Publik and Common-Weale,) He would not (I ſay) be Agaſt, though ſuch wolde Diuiliſhly Maligne hym, and Subtily ſeke his Diſcredit, and Confuſion: as (in deede) the *Athenienſiens*, and other, did, to good *Pericles*, and other, his like. Yet, for all that, ſuch A *Pericles*, wold goe forward, ſo long, as he might preuayle: obſeruing the

* Yf Pericles *Pericles* be dead, pore *Plethe* (as a Paſſager in the Ship of the Common-welth) By leaue, doth vtter his Faithfull Care, to the Helm-man, *Infra*, *Pag.* 69.

wise Precepts of Perfect Politik Gouernment. And so such, as fownd thiem selues greued, by any their Priuate Payne, Hurt, Loss, or Chardge, susteyned, by meanes of his Direction or Counsaill, for Dutifull, and Nedefull Seruice, to be done, to and for the Common-Wealth, either *Militando*, or, *Contribuendo*, or otherwise, he wold say thus: (For, so, sayd the True Pericles:)

Thucid. Lib. 2.

Non est mihi inexpectata Indignatio Vestra: Intellexi enim me accusatis rebus, ob easdem, Vos conuocasse: vt vos admoneam, & reprehendam. Si vero mihi Succensetis, vel Rebus Adnersis succumbitis. Ego enim Iudico, Florente Patria, melius esse Priuatis: quàm Florentibus Priuatis, vt Afflicta Reipub: Nam, etiam si Priuatus tenet Opes, tamen Euersa Patria, simul hæc omnia pereunt. Sed in Florente Patria, etiam Pauper Ciuis, saluus esse potest. Quando igitur, Ciuitas, Priuatorum Ciuium Difficultates sustinere Potest: Nemo autem Priuatus vnus, Rempub. Laborantem Sustentare potest: Iustum est, Vniuersos Ei, opem ferre: Et non (quod vos nunc facitis) Perterritos Priuatis facturis, deserere REMPVBLICAM.

And in the same Oration.

Omnibus autem Imperantibus accidit, vt In præsentia, in odio sint. Præclare autem facit, qui Inuidiam propter Res Honestas & magnas perfert. Odia autem, non sunt perpetua: Sed præsentem Splendorem, sequitur æterna Gloria.

And agayn:

Vos existimatis, tantùm Socijs, vos Imperare. Ego autem affirmo, cùm duæ partes Bellantibus vsui sint, TERRA, & MARE. Vos, prorsus Maris Dominos esse: & eius partis Cui nunc Imperatis, & Reliqui Maris: SI HAC CLASSE, quam habetis, PROCEDERE VOLVERITIS. Nec vllas Regum, nec vlla Gens, impedire vos in Mari potest.

Of What Importance it is, To the Lords of the Seas.

In the ATHENIENSIEN STATE, then, yf that were True, Much more, may the BRYTISH IMPIRE Verifie that worde, absolutely, NOW.

O ALBION, O BRYTAN, O ENGLAND, and (I say) O BRYTAN, agayn: What is to be hoped, of the Races of those thy true Noble Courages: fraught with wisdom and valiantnes: whose worthy Fame (most certainly) is registred all the world ouer? God forbid, that it should truely be sayd: that Onely now, in our days, None can, None may, None dare: or None will, Carefully, and Faithfully vndertake to do so due seruice to God, so Beneficiall to this Impire, so victorious an exploit for his own Immortall Renown establishing, as, to Merite some parte of a Præface to the Memoriall of his Triumphant Stile, such, as the Romane *Pompeius Magnus*, did iustly deserue, in the Romane Impire. Which, with these wordes, by* *Plinie* is diligently recorded: and for euer (thereby) and Gratefully remembred:

Plin. Lib. 7. Cap. 26.

CVM

CVM ORAM MARITIMAM PRÆDONIBVS LIBERASSET: ET IMPERIVM MARIS, POPVLO ROMANO RESTITVISSET: Ex Asia, Ponto, Armenia, Paphlagonia, Cappadocia, Cilicia, Syria, Scythis, Iudæis, Albanis, Iberia, Insula Creta, Basternis: Et super hæc, de Regibus Mithridate Atq; Tigrane, TRIVMPHAVIT.

Oh, Note. What was the Actuall Præface, and politik preparatiue to all these Triumphes? Was it any other, than, *IMPERIVM MARIS, POPVLO ROMANO RESTITVTVM?*

God graunt vs (therfore) the verity and frute, of this Sea Souerainty, euery way: And that, with all Oportunity.

Wisely & opportunely.

To Conclude then, (In this poynt Answering:) And to end my Conference, with that kinde of People, which either delight in Dearth of Gods sending: or vse (nay abuse) Dearth Fraudulently procured by other: Or, will them selues Violently force in, And Counterfet a Dearth: And all, for Priuate Lucre onely: (which is a poyson to the Body-Politik of this Kingdom) To those, I confidently affirme: And, Euident and sure it is, that the Mayntenance of the Pety-Nauy-Royall, can cause no one Grayn, or any one pound of Beof, Butter, or Chese: Or any quantity of any other vittayle, to be wanting in this Kingdom: No more, than yf no such Nauy, were to be vittayled.

Note the Reasons, wherfore the Vittayling of the Pety-Nauy-Royall can Cause no Dearth of Vittailes.

And the Reason is: No more Men, are now fed at Sea, thereby, than (yf no such Nauy were) should and wold be fedd at Land. And the little diuersity, and Changing of the place, of the eating of it (As from Land, to Sea) ys not the Cause of any great want. And therfore, (by Reason, afore declared,) no Iust cause of any Dearth, thereby growing. 1.

Secondly, the Vittayles are so Proportionally, and discretely from all Quarters and Partes of this Kingdom prouided: and so orderly serued in, as no one Corner therof, is, thereby molested, or left destitute of Corn or vittayle: otherwise, than by their own Iudgements, may very well, in that place (to so good vse) be forborne. 2.

Thirdly, True and speedy Publik Payment also, will help to pleasure many Farmars, and other: and be a means, of better cheape buying, commonly. But, olde Custome, yll vsed, of *Debentur Bylls*, their ouerlong delayed discharge, shall (here) vtterly be abolished. 3.

4. Fourthly, the Plenty of former yeres being (by Princely * Priuiledge) duly prouided, and discretely saued, and ordered, in our Twenty Publik Store-houses and Garners, of the Pety-Nauy-Royall, may in tyme of True Dearth, not onely be a Marueilous ease to this Realm, for the chief Charge of mainteyning so many Thousand English or Britaish Subiects, as appertayn to the Pety-Nauy-Royall: But also (by very good reason) may be deemed, charitably and politikly made ready to be seruisable, for the relief, of many an Hundred of the poore Commons at home: And that, for pryces, tolerable. I mean, the sayd Store-houses, to be peculiarly seruisable: euery one of them, to such places, wherto, as do lye most commodiously, or next vnto them, to reaeue the same. From some of which places, before (Ordinarily, and in the tyme of Plenty) parte of the Publik Prouision, was gathered into the sayd Garners, or Store-houses. Which manner of pleasuring the Commons, is very Charitable Iustice.

* As, by Licence graunted to the Pety-Counsayle, of the Pety-Nauy-Royall.

5. Fifthly, by the Continuall Sea-Circuits, of this Pety-Nauy-Royall, (duly vsed) we shall, Either, at Sea, be a Terror or Bar, to such, as els (abhominably) wold conuey out of this Kingdom, the Publik Relief of diuers sortes of Vittayles: So that, they will not (hensforward) lightly attempt that their wicked desire: And thereby, the Commons may the longer tyme (within the Realm) enioy the frute of Publik Plenty, lately before florishing: Or, if any (notwithstanding the vigilant Garde and Circumspection of our Pety-Nauy-Royall, in euery Coast of this Realm) will be so diueliishly aduenturous, as most detestably to disfurnish this Land of the Vittayles: euen then, most needfull (and alwayes by God Nature, and Humayn Industry, appropriat, to this Kingdom) Vndoutedly, we shall very easily intercept, and at Sea, season vpon the conueyed Corn, Butter, Chese, Bacon, Barells or Hogsheds of Beef in Powlder, &c. of such wilfull Offenders: being, (by Mans Law, and all good Conscience,) forfetted and lost, from the late lewd Owners thereof. And then, the sayd Prouision, so forfayted, may at the pleasure and order of the Queene her most excellent Maiesty, and her honorable Priuy Counsaill, be distributed by reasonable sale, into that parte, or partes of this Realm, which is known (at that instant) to be most destitute. And where, also, the Publik Garners, and appropriated Store-houses of the Pety-Nauy-Royall, can not conueniently (or, of all the Twenty, the least conueniently) any longer, supply the want, of their peculyarly assigned Territories.

Moreouer, this forfetted Prouision, by some of the smaller Barkes, of the Pety-Nauy, may very speedily, and with small extraordinary Charges, be carryed, & landed, either in the very place, where (then) the Dearth pincheth the Commons, most: or, in any other place: from whence, very commodiously, by farder Landish or Inlandish Carriage of it, (from the Sea side, Or, from any Hauen or Creke,) it may be brought: (yea, if nede be), into the very Hart, and Myddle of this *Albion*.

And here, it is to be Considered, also: that the Mony, arising of the

foresayd

foresayd Charitable Sale, of the forfet, will, the one half thereof, become due to the Threasory of our Soueraign: And the other half, to the * Cofers of the Pety-Nauy-Royall: which is (in effect) the Threasory of the Commons, and Common-wealth. And thus, the Priuate disorder of some one, or a few naughty persons, is so prudently corrected, that, (besides the deserued Penalty, layd vpon the Offenders Backs: and the Publik Terror, thereby procured to the like mynded Misers,) both the Vittailes them selues, do relieue and pleasure many Hundreds of honest and faithfull Subiects: And the Mony therof, also, is no les profitable to the encreasing of the Threasories, aswell of our most Gracious Queene, as also, of the Pety-Nauy-Royall.

The Threasory of the Common-Wealth.

And, Seeing that the accustomed Goodnes, (yea the most mercifull and Bountifull æternall prouidence) of our heauenly Father, is such, appropriated vnto this Ile of *Albion*, that, by the * Fertility of the Soyle, and due Industry of Man, employed thereto, it is very plentifully and holesomly hable (one yere, with an other, and most commonly) to Vittayle * Two tymes so many more, as the Naturall Subiects of this Land are, in multitude, of Men, Women and Children, (So that, the same, might, by very good Order, be reserued within this Kingdom.) Who is there then, of any sound reason, or experience, that can dout, that the * Necessary Vittayling of the Pety-Nauy-Royall, (The Men therof, being but a little Parcell, of the whole Body-Politik, of this Kingdom,) can cause any vndue Want, or Dearth of vittayles?

* The Fertility of this ALBION.

* Note this Hypothesis.

* An Argument Insoluble.

Seeing, also, by this *Hypothesis*, it followeth, that within euery Three yeres, space (Ordinarily,) Stoare may be Layd vp, for Six yeres: or, at the least, for Fowr: to maintayn the whole Realm: yea, though, for two yeres together, neither Wheat, nor Barly did grow at all, in the same: or, at the most, did yeld (clere) but fower graynes, for one, sowed.

Note.

And, where I speake, of Corn and Grayn reseruing: I mean, no longer, Store to be made thereof, then (holesomly) the same may * serue. Wherein, also, is many a foule fault committed, in this Kingdom: either by the diueliſh Greedy guts, ouer long keping back their Corn from the Common Market: or by other, to negligently vsing it, (in shorter tyme) reserued.

* The Norimberg Secret, (or other) of Corne Reseruing well, many yeres, is to be made a great account of. *Vide Theop. Banosium. in Epist. prafixa Libello P. Rami de Religione Christiana.*

But, when, Extraordinary plentifull yeres do come, then, may the Publik Threasory, fele the great Extraordinary Benefit therof: (as, before is told, how:) And, also, the Ordinary Store, yerely be layd vp, Notwithstanding.

* By transporting vpon their priuiledge or lycense.

And, here, you may Note: that, very seldom, any Dearth, onely of God his sending, doth continue aboue two, or * three yeres, togither, continually.

Note.

* Except that Vniuersall Dearth, in Ioseph his tyme, most Extraordinarily, continuing Seuen Yeres together: as God had foreshewed, that it should: Ge. 41.

Therefore, I Conclude, that we of this Kingdom, might (vpon wise Order taken, and inuiolably obserued,) so enioy continuall Plenty: Or (at the least,) Sufficiency of all manner of most nedefull Vittayles: (And of Corn and grayn chiefly,) that, the price of Wheat, should not, in any Common Market, arise * aboue a Mark the Quarter: Rye, x.s. and Barly, viij.s. the Quarter. And, So, Proportionally, of Peason, and Beans.

* Note this phrase not aboue.

And Butter, *Not aboue ij. d. the pound: and Cheſe, not aboue a peny the pound, &c. And here, I vſe this phraſe, Not aboue: For, rather, the Prices will be les. And thereupon, you may eaſily Conclude, that all Laboring Men, Handicraft Men, and other, may affoord their Labors, yea, and wares, better cheape. And ſo, a marueilous number of other Commodities, will therof enſue: wherof, any man of experience, or good iudgement, will ſone perceiue the Dependency, or Conſequency.

* Note this, I pray you. For, it is One of the Chief and beſt means, to bring the Pryces of all things (eyther Naturall, or, Artificiall,) to that Temperament, which is moſt Commodious, both, for the Buyer, and Seller: And For the Landlord, and Farmer, all the Realm ouer.

Vnto which peculiar great Bleſsing of God, our enioying, No certayner, readyer, and eaſier means, can be deuiſed, Than, by the Continuall Circuits of our PETY-NAVY-ROYALL: Thereby, (beſides many other Commodities, enſuing) either keping in, and terrifying the wretched harts of them, who, vnduly wold, (els,) proloyn Corn, and Vittailes, out of this Realm: Or catching them by the back, aſſone as they begin to Cros the Seas, to any forreyn Nation. Of which point, this may ſuffice to aduertiſe them, that are faithfully willing, to follow conſtantly the Redres, and Reformation of the manifolde diſorders, herein, continually committed, againſt the Weale-Publik of this Brytiſh Monarchy.

An Anſwer to them who think that For the Proviſion of Vittailes, for the Pety-Nauy-Royall, Waſt, or Spoyle of Vittayles, is made.

And, where the Quantity of Vittayles, before hand, together, at once prouided, Maketh a Shew, of great Waſte, either made, or in Danger to be made: (yf Diligent Regarde therof, be not had:) Weake Brayn hath that Man, that wold think Waſte to be made, for Laying vp together, in a Fortnights ſpace, ſo much, as ſhall not be ſpent, in Fowrtene Wekes. But, yf there ſhould ſo much be ſpent in a Fortnight, as wold duly ſerue the Nauy Fowrtene Wekes: Then were there Waſte, indede: And ſo, ſome Want, fondly procured, more, than els is nedefull. Or, yf, vnder Pretence of Beof Powldring, for the Pety-Nauy-Royall, ſome Fals Iudas wold ſteale or proloyn A Hogſhed, Two, or Six, to ſend ouer Seas, to Forreyner: And that, for Priuate Lucre: or for a Farder, and Worſer Intent, &c. But, that, and ſuch like fowle Diſorders, will be left now, (We Hope:) or, moſt Narrowly be ſene to: As well in Beof, as Butter, Cheſe, and Bacon, &c.

And, as for Seeing to, or Sauing of the Vittayles, that they be not loſt: Ye nede not Dowt. For, yt ſtandeth them more vpon, than ſo. And, As for Exceſſiue Feeding at Sea: Who knoweth not, their Dyet to be but Reaſonable, and Sufficient? With Hunger rather finiſhing their Meales, than with Vnweldy Carcaſſes: Ouercharged with Meat and Drink, As among vs, at home, many a Thowſand is?

I Omyt alſo, to ſpeak of the great Ayde of Freſh Vittayles, which the Nauy may haue, ſundry Wayes, at Seas: by Diuers kynde of good Fiſh, (our Men being ſufficiently ſkilfull, now, at length, to preuent or Cure the Skyrby.) As Pylchard, Whyting, Haddock, Playce, Sole, Cunger, Herring, Burt, Thornback, Salmon, Bream, Gurnard, Mullet, Mackerell, &c. All, being (moſt commonly,) Better, then we haue them at Land, brought to vs. Which * good Fiſh, will alſo, be a Means, of their ſpending les Fleſh, at Sea: And therefore, to Nede the les, from Land.

So

So that, Yf all things be Duly, and Deeply Wayed: beſydes a great number of other the Principall Benefits, Redownding to this Kingdom (by the foreſayd Pety-Natuy-Royall:) it is rather thought, that the ſtreict Dyet, (in dede, a moderat, preſcribed, and vniform Dyet) of our Publik freends at Sea, in the foreſayd Nauy employed, will be a means of very much Vittayles, and Fleſh ſauing: and to help toward plenty finding, on Land. For (As Engliſh-mens noted Vice, or Diſorder is:) Of the ſelf ſame Men, ſome, wold at their Landiſh home, or in Alehouſes, and Tauernes, eat and drink, more, then Mans nature, behoofully needeth: Or els, ſome wold be more fine, delicate, and coſtly in their Dyet, then wiſdom and diſcretion wold Preſcribe them &c. So that, No dout, can here remayn, that Dearth can haue Roote, or iuſt occaſion, to riſe, or grow in this Kingdom, of this Temperate Dyet, allowed to them at Sea: who, els, ought to haue aſmuch, or wold haue coſtlyer, and more, yf they had continued on Land.

And, while the Conſideration of one great Ayd, and Means, for Fleſh to become better Cheap, is in our hands: I think it very needfull, to geue you to vnderſtand, that by the wicked Wilfulnes ~~only~~, and euident fraude, of diuers Subiects of this Realm, There is, yerely, deſtroyed, more than Fiue Hundred Cart-loads of good freſh Fiſh, within this our Ile of ALBION. And though, then, not Meat-able, for Man, when they are ſo deſtroyed: yet, within ſhort tyme after, they wold be. And likewiſe, though, not then, likely to amount, in the whole Quantity, yerely, to ſo many loads: Yet, at the tyme of their being Market-able (of the Myddle* ſort) they wold euidently appere, ſo, to be rated: or rather, far aboue. And neither, any more Charges, nor yet any greater trauaile of Man, is to be employed, for the ſame ſorts of Fiſh hauing and enioying: both, when they wold be (as is ſayd) Markat-able: And alſo, when the foreſayd great haboundance of Vittayles, by them, might be enioyed: Than is, when, ſo abhominably, they are deſtroyed, and vtterly ſpoyled.

A little Digreſſion, againſt ſome Mis-Vſe of the Fiſhings of the Noble Riuers of Thames, and other, within this Realm.

* This Phroſe, of Myddle-Sort Markat-able, is to be vnderſtood, neither of them which hard and ſcant are to be iudged Markat-able: Nor of the ouer growen Fiſh, and in the Superlatiue Growth (as a Man might term them,) But only of them, which, moſt commodiouſly are Seruiſable: in reſpect of Profit Publik.

And, that this brief, and very needfull Aduertiſement, may be found the more manifeſtly true, and duly geuen: You may vnderſtand, That, in the Riuer of Thames only (as my Inſtructor, by Worſhipfull Ientlemen, and other Men of experience, heretofore hath tryed out) moſt commonly, euery yere, by the Fiſhermen belonging to ſome one ſmall Town (or within a little Circuit about it,) there is deſtroyed, aboue a Thouſand Buſſhels, of the yong Fry, of diuers kindes of good Fiſh: which, in due tyme of their growth, and by lawfull order, being taken, wold haue byn hable, to ſatiſfie Two Hundred Thouſand Men, one day: Or, Twenty Thouſand Men, ten dayes: or, Two Thouſand Men, an Hundred dayes, or, Fowr Thouſand Men Fifty, dayes. &c.

Which Account, dependeth vpon the Rating of euery kynde of Myddle Markat-able Fiſh, to be (one with an other) of Ten tymes ſo much

Note theſe Hypotheſes:

much meat, as, when, they are deſtroyed in ſuch Small Fry, as we mean of: And alſo, that a Buſhell of ſuch Markat-able Fiſh, is hable to ſatiſfie 20 Engliſh-men, One day, for their ſufficient Repaſte and Suſtenance: (the Bread and drinke, requiſite thereto, being excepted.) What is, then, (I pray you) to be rekened, of the Publik Dammage, of 500. Cart loads, of Fiſh, (yerely) thus deſtroyed? How may it (reaſonably) any longer, remayn vnreformed? Which 500, Cart load, (according to the former Rate of Myddle Markat-able Fiſh,) do amount and ryſe, of only 2400 Buſhels of Fry, yerely deſtroyed.

But, yf you ſuppoſe to be only 30 Trink-Boats: and that euery one of the ſayd 30 Trink-Boat Nets, euery day, only for 300, dayes, in euery whole yere, deſtroy, but one Buſhell of very ſmall Fry: The Somme therof, doth amount to Nyne Thouſand Buſhels of Fry, ſo deſtroyed, yerely. Which Fry, when it ſhould be Myddle Markat-able, wold be, (one with an other) of Ten tymes more Meat and Fiſh, than, when, it is ſo deſtroyed. Therefore, the Crafts-men of the Trink-Boats, on the Thames, may, very probably, be accuſed, conuicted, iudged, and condemned, as the moſt abhominable yerely Deſtructioners of Nynety Thouſand Buſhels of Markat-able Fiſh.

And, if you abridge me, in the number of the dayes of their Labor, yerely: I will, then, charge eche of their Nets, with deſtroying dayly, more, than a Buſhell of Fry: one day, with an other, euery day of their Labor. And I know (notwithſtanding,) how much, I kepe me, within my Bounds, yet: How Horrible and Intollerable, ſo euer, this Fact, doth ſound in your eares: who haue not liſtened to this matter, before now: nor know the Verity therof, yet.

Of this Nynety Thouſand Buſhels of Fiſh, if you will account but euery 48 Buſhels, (which make ſix Quarters,) to be a Cart loade: the Somme will be 1875 Cart loads, of freſh Fiſh: which is deſtroyed, yerely, by the Trink-Nets, only: And that, in the Noble Riuer of Thames, only. Whereby, it is moſt euident, that my firſt Aſſertion, of 500 Cart Loads of freſh Fiſh, deſtroyed, in the whole Realm of England, is moſt vndoutedly true.

So is it, now, alſo, Probable: that, in all England, by the manifold diſorder, vſed about Fry and Spawn, deſtroying, there is yerely Spoyled, or Hyndred, the Broode of Two Thouſand Cart Loads, of freſh Fiſh, of myddle Markat-able ſkantlyn.

☞ The Publik Los yerely cauſed by the Trink-Boats, Kiddels, &c. is vncredible to them that krow not the Truthe: Or, will not Search, and Examine to the quick, what Violent, or, rather Fraudulent Diſorder, is therin Practiſed.

The Value, of the foreſayd Nynety Thouſand Buſhels, of freſh Fiſh, (one with an other, being rated at fiue Shillings a Buſhell) is Two and Twenty Thouſand, and Fiue Hundred Pounds, of Current Mony of England.

Which quantity of Fiſh, alſo, (according to our former Hypotheſes) wold mainteyn, for one day, a Thouſand Thouſand, and Eight Hundred Thouſand Men. Or, Nyne Hundred Thouſand Men, two dayes: Or, Three Hundred Thouſand

ſand Men, ſix dayes: Or, a Hundred Thouſand Men, 18 dayes: Or, Fifty Thouſand Men, 36 dayes: Or, 25 Thouſand Men, 72 dayes. &c.

And, yf, in the Riuer of Thames, Trinker-men only, do not (in your Opinion, or, in the eſtimation and knowlege of them, who are ſomwhat expert in theſe Caſes,) ſeme duly charged, with this Incredible Spoyle, and Dammage Publik: I will allow, vnto you and them, into this Reckening (to make vp, the full and heaped vp meaſure, of this abhominable Iniquity) all the Deſtruction of Fry, and yong Fiſh, which the 18, or, 19 Tymber-Nets, do yerely make: who are fayn, euery two howrs of the Flud or Tyde, to diſcharge their Nets, for feare of breaking. I will geue you in, alſo, the Spoyle, which is yerely made with the Engynes, called Kyddels. And they, are in the Thames, aboue an Hundred and Forty. And now, you can not dout, but I haue good reaſon, to warrant you, that the Deſtruction and Spoyle of Fry and yong Fiſh, made yerely, and that* only, by the Three former vnlawfull Engynes, (occupyed in the Thames) doth amount, yerely, to the foreſayd Publik los, of 90000 Buſhels of Myddle Markat-able good Fiſh: in the Totall Somme: I mean, when, the ſame ſhould come to be, of Myddle Markat-able growth. Though, at the tyme of their Spoyling them, they are, in Meaſure, but Nyne Thouſand Buſhels.

* For, by many other meanes, the Fry and Spawne of Fiſh is deſtroyed: as Partely by the Statute made *Anno 4 Henrici Septi. Cap. 15.* may appere: and Partly, by our dayly Experience, may be perceyued.

And, bycauſe, the 30, or 31 Trinker-Men, not [1.] only, are the chiefeſt Cauſe, of the foreſayd exceeding great Deſtruction of FRY, and yong Fiſh, (to the Intollerable Dammage Publik,) but [2.] alſo, lye in the Riuer of Thames, to the great Annoyance, and Cumber (many tymes) of the Ships, and Boats, paſſing betwene London, and Grauefend (and farder:) And otherwhile, to the loſſe, both of Goods and Liues, of many of her Maieſties Louing, and Faythfull Subiects: What diſcrete Subiect, or true Member of the Brytiſh, or Engliſh Monarchie, is there, who, in his hart, Doth not abhorre this Haynous Enormity? and will not, with his Voyce, Hartily, Cry owt, and Say: Fy on them, Fy on them: Away with them, Away with them: Who, ſo abhominably, conuert Mans Meat, to the Feeding of [1.] Swyne: And Otherwhile, [2.] Bury ſome of their vnlawfull Spoyle of Fry, and young Fiſh, in the Shores of the Thames, and Otherwhere.

* Much lyke Diſorders, haue heretofore byn vſed, about Orford Hauen, in the County of Suffolk. Read the Statute made *Anno 4 Henrici 7. Cap. 21.*

God, of his infinite Goodnes, ſendeth vs (Yerely) Euident Tokens, of the great Habundance, of this kynde of good Vittailes, prepared purpoſely for this parte, of this Brytiſh Albion: But, theſe Trynker-Men, Caſt Incredible Much of ſuch a Threaſor, before their Swyne, to Battle them withall: And are, (by that meanes,) great Hynderers, both to the Wealth, and Reliefe Publik: and alſo, to the Glory of God: Who, wold be Duly Glorifyed, and Prayſed of many a Thowſand of the Rich, and Poore, who, ſhould be Serued, Pleaſured, and Relieued, with the great Habundance, of the Dyuers ſorts of good and wholeſome Fiſh, Swarming in this Incomparable Riuer of Thames (from the

one end therof, to the other,) in very mayn Skulls: Yf theſe Publik Enemies of God and Man, did not (more than Barbarouſly, and les than Chriſtianlike,) vtterly ſpoyle, and wickedly tred vnder their feet, ſuch a Bleſſing and liberall Gift of our GOD, and moſt louing heauenly father, profered vnto vs, and in manner, put into our hands.

Very much, more abhominable, and more vnreaſonable, is the wickednes of theſe Trinker-men, than was the Diſorder, heretofore (and till of late) committed in Ireland: where, the Inhabitants of diuers Cities and Towns, adioyning nere to Riuers, that do Eb and Flow (in which Riuers, the Fry of Salmon, Ele, and other Commodious Fiſh are bred and nouriſhed) did kepe great heards and numbers of Swyne: which, at low water, they do, or (till of late) did lead, or ſuffer, to fede vpon the Strands, of the ſayd Riuers: where they do, or did, deſtroy great Quantity of Salmon, and Ele Fry: and of diuers other good Fiſhes: to the great hurt, and hindrance of Fiſhing: and the exceeding great dammage, of the Common-Wealth. As, by the Act, made againſt the ſame, at *Dublyn*, *Anno vndecimo*, of our moſt Gracious Souerayn Lady, Queene Elizabeth, more at large, may appere.

And, at this preſent, I am the bolder, to expres my Inſtructor his feruency, againſt the Trinker-Men, their haynous endammaging of the Publik-wealth of this Kingdom: Seeing, for (abowt) an Hundred and Fifty yeres ago, the whole Body of this Realm, by their Parlement Senators, left vnto vs, worthy Record of their vigilant Eye (to finde out ſuch Offences) and their Politik Prouiſo: by very good Iuſtice, either to Cut of, the Cauſe, of ſo greuous hindrance to the Common-wealth: or, diſcreetly to puniſh the fact (ſo often, as it ſhould be Committed) with a Hundred Shillings, to be Forfetted, to the King.

In the Second yere, of King Henry the Sixth, theſe are the wordes of the Statute, to our purpoſe, prudently eſtabliſhed: *CAP. XV.*

The Statute, againſt Trinker-Men: for Euer enduring.

*ITem, it is Ordeined, that the Standing of Nets, and Engins, called Trinks, and all other manner of Nets, which be, and were wont to be faſtened, and hanged continually, day and night, by a certayn tyme, in the yere, to great Poſts, Boats, and Anchors, ouerthwart the Riuer of Thames, and other Riuers of the Realm, (which Standing, is a Cauſe and an Occaſion of as great, [and more] deſtruction of the Broode, and Fry of Fiſh, and Diſturbance of the Common Paſſage of veſſels, as be the Weares, Kyddels, or any other Engins,) be wholy defended, for EVER. And that, euery Perſon, that ſo ſetteth, or faſtneth them, from henceforth, to ſuch Poſts, Boats, and Anchors, or like thing, continually to Stand, (as afore is ſayd,) and be duly therof, by the Cours of the Law, conuict: he ſhall forfait to the King. C.S. at euery tyme, that he is ſo proued, in Default. Prouided alwayes, that it ſhall be lawfull to the Poſſeſſors of the ſayd Trinks, (if they be of * Aſsiſe,) to Fiſh with them, in all ſeaſonable tymes: Drawing and conueying them, by Hand: as, other Fiſhers, do other Netts: and not faſtning, or tacking the ſayd Netts, to the Poſts, Boats, and Anchors: continually to Stand, as afore is ſayd. Sauing alwayes, to euery of the Kings liege People, their Right, Title, and Enheritance, in their Fiſhings, in the ſayd Water.*

* Which (cómonly) are ſo vnlawfull, that of a Buſhell of Wheat, thrown into the Stream nere before the Net: Three Pecks of the ſame (or, the half) may be ſtayed in the Hoſe, or Cod therof: as Honeſt Men, full many, will Auouche.

But,

But, what ſhall any Zealous Louer of Iuſtice, and good Publik Policy, ſay, or think, herein? Seeing, ſo long ago, ſo Iuſt, ſufficient, and eaſy a Remedy, was prouided, againſt theſe Trink-Boats: as aſwell, for the manifold Cumber, Danger, and Dammage, happening by them, to ſuch, as ſhould, and did pas (Vp or Down,) vpon the Thames, by Day: and chiefly in the Dark Nights, and Foggy Weather: As alſo, againſt the exceeding great Publik-Dammage, to the Naturall and Ordinary Encreaſe, of very good Fiſh, (of diuers ſorts) wilfully, and very vngodly, procured by the ſayd Trinker-men, hath byn, no better regarded?

And, ſeeing, Sutes in the Law, haue byn, in our dayes, commenced, and followed (by vertue of the ſayd Act) againſt the ſayd Trinker-men: And they, therupon Condemned: And yet (that notwithſtanding,) their vnlawfull Practiſes, ſtill are continued?

And Thirdly, Seeing, (before our Eyes,) the Dammage to the Common-wealth, and the incredible hinderance to that plenty of Vittailes finding and enioying, which God hath prepared for vs, is, by theſe Trinker-men procured, more now, than euer before, moſt vnlawfully, and fraudulently: *etiam, cum Calumnia quadam*, to the Pitifull Clemency, and the very great Lenity, vſed toward them?

Therfore, Seeing, (I ſaye,) that Neither the foreſayd very good Law, can feare them: Nor, the Amercements, (as they are vſed,) do ſufficiently pinch them: Nor, the manifold iuſt Complaynts (beſides Coſtly Sutes, made and had) againſt theſe Trinker-Men, are (yet,) of ſufficient effect, to the poore Commons, to be vſed herein, according to the Lawes of this Realm: But that, they remayn remedyles, (yet,) and are euidently Spoyled (yerely) of an incredible great Publik Benefit, by theſe Trinkerly diſordred, and vnlawfull Fiſhings (as before is declared:) How can I, hope, that, vpon this very brief, and ſimple Aduertiſement, of my Inſtructor, Theſe Trink-Nets ſhall vtterly, and ſpeedily, be cut of, without any longer ſiniſter means to be vſed, by any Subiects, to beard, check-mate, or, to deface ſo commendable and needfull a Statute, as that is, which before is expreſſed, againſt the Standing of any Trink-Nets? But, yet, for all that, ſuch is my Confidence in the goodnes of her moſt excellent Maieſty: and ſo, aſſured I am, her Maieſties hart, to be fraught with pitifull Compaſſion, on the Lamentable, and due Complaynts, made, of the great and exceſſiue hynderance, and dammage to her Commons and Subiects wealth and relief: And, likewiſe, ſo well, are we acquainted with the moſt commendable Iuſtice, executed by her Maieſties moſt Honorable Priuy Counſaile, when duly and throughly they vnderſtand the Cauſes: That, (with calling theſe things, to my Remembrance) not only, now, my Hope is reuiued: but, alſo, I dare half warrant the Commons, That Trink-Net-Men, henceforward, ſhall be vnpartially conſtrayned, to vſe their Trade of Fiſhing only, according to the Law: and, Not, as they (moſt vnlawfully and very vngodly,) to long a tyme haue done, and very abhominably at this preſent, they do: Yerely deſtroying far more Fiſh, than they ſend, good, ſeaſonable, lawfull, and allowable, to the Markets. For,

the more parte of thoſe, which they ſend, are Vnſeaſonable or Vnlawfull Smelts, or Whiting-Mops: Wherin, the Hebber-Boats, only, might ſufficiently well, (or, with much les Publik-dammage) ſerue: as the wiſe and expert, are well aſſured of it.

Though all other Abuſes be here Vntouched, yet, that vnlawfull Engyn, at Myll Tayles, From Staines Weſtward, (called a B V C K, Wherewith, in ſome one Night a Buſhell of Salmon Fry, is deſtroyed:) wold Spedely, and Seuercly, be Aboliſhed.

Of the diuers, yea the manifold * other abuſes, of Fiſhing: or hyndrances to the ſame, in this noble Riuer of Thames, only: to diſcloſe, rehears, and expres the matter, and manner, particularly, fully, and vnpartially, it doth require a peculiar, and great Treatiſe.

But, to Conclude this neceſſary Digreſſion, withall: I may, aptly enough (and omitting many other,) Note only two manners of Hyndrances: Which, (eaſily, and moſt quickly) may be redreſſed: The one, is, of long tyme vſed, and (I know not, why,) permitted: and yet (notwithſtanding) is a great Hindrance and cauſe of Deſtruction, to the Weſtern ſtore of diuers kyndes of good Fiſhes. I mean, aboue London Bridge', vpward (which is Weſtward.) And that is, the Fiſhing with any manner of Net, in the places, which either for a Seaſon, or in the other, which are continually exempted from being Fiſhed in, (commonly called Seueralls, and Rough places.) In which places, what vnlawfull, or vndue Subtlety is vſed, to auoyd the Roughs, and Stakes, for feare of hurting, or renting of their Nets, (and yet, to beat, and punch the Beds, or Skulls of Fiſh: and by [in manner] thundring flowncing, thumping, and paſhing, or, with Chayn drawing vnder the water, &c: to driue the Fiſh, to their Nets) may eaſily be vnderſtood, and dayly ſene, or nightly hard, and perceiued. But, with all men, of ſufficient Iudgement (in many Reſpects,) it may be condemned, as a great hyndrance to the Broode and Store preſeruing: and a violent breaking, of the firſt Intent of the Politik Ciuill Senators: who, made the Ordonances, for ſuch Places Seueralling, or vtterly Exempting, and reſeruing vnranſakt, and vndiſturbed. And though Peter-Men, will make great ſhew of good Argument, to the Contrary: yet, it is beſt, to make ſure woork: in Circumſpectly eſtabliſhing the Priuilege, and exemption of thoſe peculiarly aſſigned, and well known places, of Store and Broode: from any manner of Net caſting in the ſame, or any artificiall diſturbance, purpoſely, therin to be vſed, for any Fiſh taking.

* The Seaſonable Repayr, of the Weſtern Smelt, is a matter of great Importance: Both, for the very wholeſome, and Plentifull Vittayling of Multitudes of all States: And alſo, for the good help, of many a poore Fiſherman, toward his Maintenance, (for that Seaſon:) Both for Meat, and Mony, for him, and his Family.

The Second Hyndrance, is the Stinching, Soyling, (or, rather Beſlouening,) of the Thames: Both Shores, and Channels: Where, the yerely Recours, and far more Plentifull Haunt, than now is, of the Weſtern * Smelt, (which is the Seaſonable, and beſt Smelt) was wont to be. Which kynde of Fiſh, greatly abhorreth ſuch Fylthy grownd. And this new, and to bold Attempt, hath, but of very late yeres, exceſſiuely, bin enterpriſed: Not only, (as I ſayd,) to the great Hyndrance of the beſt, and moſt Seaſonable Smelt, his annuall Delight, as in times paſt (and till, of very late) to Return, and abyde in great Plenty, for the ſpace of the whole Seaſon, in the Ancient Place of the chief Weſtern Smelt Fiſhing: But, alſo, to the cauſing of many lothſome Sights, horrible Sauours, and infectuous euaporations, of ſuch Dunghill ſtuf: to no little grief of Sent, and no les danger to the health of very many, of Court, Cuntry, and City: which, either do frequent, or (now and then) pas vpon the ſame

Riuer

Riuer of Thames, betwene the City of London, and Richemond: where (moſt vſually) our Soueraygn, euery yere, doth make ſome abode.

Betwene which two places, as our Soueraigns, (Kings and Queenes) haue very often, and (almoſt) yerely, heretofore, paſſed by water: So, durſt no man, in thoſe dayes, ſo careleſly, and vnlawfully annoy, and beſtinche the Thames: either, Banks or Shores; (in that Tract of the Riuer, chiefly: being, alſo, the fayreſt and pleaſanteſt paſſage, of the whole Riuer:) both, in reſpect of not offending, either the Eye, or Smell, of the Maieſty Royall: and alſo, for feare of breaking * Ordonances, generally prouided, and very duly appliable to the ſame Caſe.

* *The Statute.*

*THat No Perſon, or Perſons, after the firſt day of Auguſt, next comming, do caſt, or vnlade, out of any manner of Ship, Crayer, or any other veſſell, (being within any Hauen, Rode, Channell or Riuer, flowing or running to any Port-Town, or to any Citie, Borough, or Town, within this Realm, or any other the Kings Dominions, any manner of Balaſt, Rubbiſh, Grauell, or any other wrack, or Filth, but only vpon the Land, aboue the Full Sea Mark: Vpon Payn, that euery Perſon and Perſons, offending this Act, to loſe and forfait, for euery tyme ſo offending, *Fiue Pounds: the one half to the King our Soueraign Lord, and the other half therof, to ſuch Perſon and Perſons, as will ſue for the ſame, by Byll, Playnt, Originall writ or Information, in any the Kings Courts of Record, in which Action, or Sute, no wager of Law ſhalbe admitted, nor any Eſſoyne or Protection allowed. Anno 34. Henrici. 8. Cap. 9.*

* *The Statute againſt Annoyance, and Infection by Dung. &c.*

ITem for that ſo much Dung and Filth of the yſſues and Intralls aſwell of Beaſts killed as of other Corruptions, be caſt and put in Dyches, Riuers, and other waters, and alſo within many other places, within, about, and nigh vnto diuers Cities, Boroughs and Towns of the Realm, and the Suburbs of them, that the Ayre, there, is greatly corrupt and infect: and many Maladies & other intolerable Diſeaſes do dayly happen, as well to the Inhabitants, and alſo Dwellers in the ſayd Cities, Boroughs, Towns, and Suburbs, as to other, thither repayring, and paſſing, to the great Annoyance, Domage and Perill of the Inhabitants, Dwellers, Repayrers and Paſſers aforeſayd. It is accorded and aſſented, &c. Anno. xij. Richardi Secundi. Cap. xiij.

And how, either already, it hath offended, or may here after, offend the Eye and Noſe, and be dangerous to the health, aſwell of the right Honourable, Priuy Counſailers to our Soueraygn, or, of other of the Nobility: or, of the Ladyes and Ientlewemen of the Court: As of very many other alſo, of all Degrees: any man may eaſily iudge, that either hath thoſe his two * Senſes 1.
ſound and perfect: or good vnderſtanding of * *Decorum* obſeruing, in reſpect of 2.
Cleanlynes and whol ſomnes in Publik and Princely Paſſages: or who hath due and expert * perceiuerance, that, both it is 3.
Vnlawfull, and alſo Needles, in Such Maner to be done, as it is.

And ſome, haue of late, ſo much encroached vpon the Patience of the Commons (in this vndecent and vnlawfull filthy Attempt:) yea, ſo far, as, not only, by Scattrings, they haue annoyed the Chan-

Though the London Fylth, may do good to the Weſtern Corn-Fields: Yet THE VSED MANNER of Publik Annoyance there-with, to Man, and Fiſh, is neither Lawfull, or Needfull: And is but a Late Artificiall Attempt, and Eaſily, may otherwiſe be ordered: And thoſe Huſbandmen their Land, nothing the Les holpen, to become Bonie, and Fat, Sufficiently.

nels, and Publik Shoares, with the ſayd Dung: and (in ſome places, nere the vſuall Landing of the right honorable Priuy Counſaile, and Embaſſadors: and of other her Maieſties Subiects, of all ſorts) with the often Recours of the Carts to the Dung-boats ſides, haue made ſuch Publik Shores, and Stronds, as before, were very clean, hard, and grauelly, to become (thereby) very myry, and depe to the knees: and vyly ſtinking, at the Eb, when the Sunne hath had any power thereon: And chiefly, if the wynde do cary the Noyſome Sauour therof, toward any man: But * alſo haue made two kynde of Standing-Leyſtoofs or Dung-hils: the one immediatly to receiue from Boat the foreſayd Filth: And the other, not far of: and nere, or in the High and Publik wayes: or in the Lords waſte adioyning. Both which kyndes of new deuiſed Dung hills, if heretofore, any Law or Policy did permit, or rather, not ſufficiently preuent: yet (notwithſtanding that ſlight permiſſion, or want of *Proviſo*: better Conſideration, aduiſe, and examining of the matter, will or may finde good Remedy for the noyſome Diſorder: and eſtabliſh ſome ſufficient * Order: aſwell, for apt places aſſigning, or admitting, for certayn Leyſtoofs making: as alſo, for a very ſhort tyme limiting for ſuch ſtuf, lying or continuing there, to the great Annoyance, and poſſible Infection, not onely and chiefly of the nere Inhabitants, but of them alſo, which do and ſhall pas thereby: of what Dignity, Degree, or State ſo euer, they (he or ſhe) are: Engliſh, or Forreiner.

* As, None of the Foreſayd London Stuff, to be layd within 400 Foote of any high way: nor any to Remayn, or be aboue 48 Howres together on any Allowable Wharf, or Leyſtoof: Made, or Vſed, on, or nere the Thames Banks: And that not aboue the quantity of 4 Cart-Lodes, So to be left Lying at once. By this, or ſome better and more ſtreict Order, the great Multitude of People which pas on, or by, the Thames Sydes, wold wiſh ſome Reaſonable Redres, for their more Commodious, and Healthfull Paſſage, in their Affayres Priuate, or Seruice Publik.

And, though the Huſband-Men, therabout, do greatly allow ſuch kynde of helping their poore and hungry erable groundes: more, now, than in tymes paſt: yet, this Notable dangerous, and needles annoying of ſo many Thouſands, of the Queenes Maieſties louing Subiects: (and that for a very few Huſband-mens fanſies) hath not holpen them, to be hable, or (at the leaſt) admoniſhed them, to be the more willing, to ſell their Corn any better cheap, either at Market, or at Home, to their poore Neighbours, or, to other. And yet (forſothe) for their onely Priuate wealth amending, they dare be ſo bold, or are become ſo careles, to annoy, and vnlawfully to vex, with lotheſome Sights, and vnwholſome Sauours, ſo many, and ſo much, as they do. Yea, and that, dayly: and more and more. Farder I will not (as now) ſay, in this vnpleaſant matter: though I could.

Hope of Amends, and Redres, is very Comfortable to the Queenes Maieſties very Faythfull, obedient, and Quiet Subiects.

But, in this point, (as in many other,) the poore Commons, and quiet Subiects of her Maieſtie, do Hope, that ſome Redres, will ſpeedily enſue. So, that Priuate Gayn, Delight, or wilfulnes, ſhall not ſo much either rechleſly, craftily, or violently, deuoure, or bar the PROFIT-PVBLIK: or, be ſo Noyſom, and greeuous, to the poore Commons: Whoſe Health and welfare, ought, in all good Common-Wealths, to be carefully procured, and conſtantly maynteined: as much, as any Humayn, or their beſt Policy, can aduaunce, and preſerue the ſame.

The Third and laſt Dowt, is of the Due, True, and Iuſt, Beſtowing, of ſuch a Maſſe of Threaſor, which yerely will be, Ordinarily, Contributed: and odly, otherwiſe, now and then: as by Gift while men are lyuing: Or, by Legacy, after their Deceaſe: and ſundry

other-

otherwayes. The meaning hereof, is this: That the Threasor Contributed, may sundry wayes be abused. As, Partly, through the corrupt Nature, and very falshood of such, as should in Office haue the fingring of yt: Being not contented with their sufficient Salary, and Due Allowance. Or, by Vndiscrete bestowing some parte thereof: by wasting it to other purposes, or vses, than it is meant, intended, and contributed for: one tyme or other. Or, by fayned Robberyes: or Los, by Negligent Wayes. Or (perhaps) the Poore Commons, and Body of the Realm, may (to Scrupulously) settle in their Fansyes, A Speciall Dowt herein, which they dare not expressely Declare: As might be, To consider many things, which haue bene, in tymes past, Liberally geuen to vses Publik, and to Gods great Honor: (As, in those Dayes, Christian Religion, was rated.) And the same Gifts, then, most circumspectly also, by the best Aduise of Lawyers, (in Tenor of woords) ordred: And with many other Circumstances, confirmed: Yet, Notwithstanding all that Assurance, And the Force of Legacy Law: Many a Thousand Pounds Rent, of such Free Gifts, haue byn in our Dayes, by Act of Parlement, turned from the first appoynted Vses: And Therefore, herein also, mought the lyke Alteration be Dowted.

An Answer to this Dowt of the Commons.

1.

¶Easily, and Probably, their Fantazies might, in this their Dowt, be satisfied. First, the Cases are very vnlike. For, there, either withowt Aduise and Consent of the whole State: Or, of a Simple Intent, but Vaynly, (in Respect of the Means, to obtayn that their Intent,) such Gifts were First geuen: But, in this our Gift, and Publik Oblation, the whole Realm is priuy: the whole Realm consenting: the whole Realm, ayding: And the whole Realm, certainly feeling the Publik Commodity of Peace, Wealth, and of Blessed Security, thereby, enioyed. And, Seeing the Case so standeth, who can Dout, that euer hereafter, in any Parlement, all the Parlement Senators, or the more parte, will be so much corrupted in their Iudgements: as, either to mislike the Continuall Garde of this Monarchy, by the foresayd Pety-Nauy-Royall: or, to Sollicite it to be layd aside, in parte, or in all: And wold (notwithstanding) haue the Commons, and Realm, vrged to the Contynuance of the foresayd Perpetuall Beneuolence: for Sea Security onely, meant, and giuen?

2.

¶Secondly, to Preuent the likelyhood or possibility of such dangerous Innouations: No les Wisdom and Prudency, may herein be vsed, than was in *Athenes*, vpon Occasion, not vtterly vnlike to this: But, ours, for manifold Purposes, to vs, more Commodious, than theirs, could be to them.

Which is, very nere, Six Hundred Thousand FRENCH Crownes: and * vnderstanding those Talents to be of Siluer: So, will one French Crown be Rated at 10 Drachms, Attieall in Siluer.

* Peloponnesiorum

The *Peloponnesians*, being returned homeward from *Attica*, *Thucidides* (*Lib. 2*) recordeth some of the *Athenienseins* new Ordonances ensuing: Saying:

*Post * quorum discessum, Athenienses Praesidia & excubias disposuerunt, in Terra, & in Mari, sicut volebant per totum Belli tempus seruari. Et decreuerunt * Mille Talenta de Pecunia in Arce posita, à reliqua summa segregata, separatim reponenda esse, neq; insumenda: sed de Reliqua Pecunia, in Bello sumptus faciendos.*

ciendos. Si quis ſuaderet, vel decerneret, vt ea Pecunia moueretur, aut in alios vſus expenderetur, quàm cùm Hoſtes Atticam Claſſe & Nauali Exercitu peterent, & reprimendi eſſent, Illi Suaſori, Pœnam ſtatuebant SVPPLICIVM CAPITIS. Et centum Triremes præcipuas atq; inſtructiſſimas, quotannis, à reliqua Claſſe ſeiunxerant, adiunctis ſingularum Præfectis: Quibus, vnà cum Pecunia illa, ad nullam rem vti fas erat, præterquam, cùm Ciuitas, illa extrema neceſſitate & Periculo premeretur. The like *Prouiſo*, hath byn in ſundry other Realms, eſtabliſhed: And in this Kingdom alſo, ordeyned: And, in this Caſe, full well, and neceſſarily, may be.

3. ¶And, here alſo, ſuch other Circumſpect Conſiderations of *Prouiſo*, will vndoutedly be had, againſt all fals and negligent Officers, in any Seruice Publik, (to the vſe and behoof, of the foreſayd Pety-Nauy-Royall, appointed:) That, ſo ſone, as, any of them, ſhall be ſufficiently conuicted of falſhood, in their Office, vſed: Rigorous and ſharp Iudgement (according to the greatnes of the fault,) ſhall pas againſt them: and they vtterly be diſhabled for euer, From all Publik function of Office, within the Realm of England, and Ireland: vpon a Band of Recogniſance, taken of their hands, to that Intent. And the matter, Proces and Concluſion, fully to be Recorded, in two books: with the Offenders Name, ſubſcribed with his own hand: (As, ſundry other things, els, are, for Safety, and Readynes, to be twiſe, or oftner Regiſtred.) And if any Officer ſhall, twiſe, or thriſe, be found a Treſpaſer, by his own Negligence, or of any vnder him: in any matter of Importance, touching his Office: After due Amends ſhall by him, or his Suerties, be made, to the Publik Threaſory: That Negligent Officer, ſhall be put out of his Office, immediatly. And, after this, or ſome better Rate, all Faults, and Offences of Falſhood, and Negligences, and ſuch like, in euery kinde of Officers (to the Pety-Nauy-Royall belonging,) ſhall diligently (by apt Surueyors) be ſene to, and quikly eſpyed: narrowly ſifted, and duly corrected. So that (vndoutedly) ſuch Iuſtice, being vnpartially, and ſpeedily vſed, ſhall make, that, ere long, all theſe Officers, from the loweſt to the Higheſt, ſhall be tryed, approued, graue, honeſt, diſcrete, and circumſpect Men: who will deale ſo iuſtly, carefully, and diligently, as
☞ their Othes receiued, ſhall bynde them: And their ſufficient Suerties, ſhall be anſwearable for: And, as, the whole Commons will hartily requeſt them, for to do: and will, moſt faithfully promiſe vnto them, and gladly performe (vpon their good ſeruice, and due deſert) ſuch extraordinary Rewards, and ſo great, as may encourage any Chriſten Man, to deale truly, and iuſtly, in ſo waighty Affaires Publik: And may alſo reioyce any godly mans hart els, to ſee excellent Vertue, receiue ſuch Publik Honor,
☞ Credit, and Gwerdon.

4. ¶To Conclude: who Douteth, but that our King and God, of his Infinite mercy may graunt vs, euen at our firſt diſcrete and circumſpect Choys, and aſſigning, to finde all ſorts of thoſe Officers, ſo wiſe, faithfull, Iuſt, Carefull, and Diligent: as, it may be accounted his very handy-work, and great Bleſſing, herein? Whoſe Mercifull Prouidence, at no tyme, is wanting in matters Coſmopoliticall, of great importance: and

which,

which, also, incomparably surpasseth all Humayn Policie: though the same be most carefully vsed, for matters tending greatly and chiefly to his Glorie, and Honor: as, vndoutedly, this doth. And so, are the Three former Douts, briefly, and sufficiently (as this place may admit) Dissolued, and taken away.

Therfore, Seeing No Dout, or Obiection, (worthy of Consideration, or, of any Importance,) is remayning, to the Contrary of that most zealous *WISH*, or rather, *SVPPLICATION*, which (certainly) is agreable to the Harty Desire, of the most parte of all Naturall, and Faithfull Subiects of this Kingdom, at this very Present: (vpon our own State, both, in it self, chiefly, and absolutely: And also, in Respect of our Forrein Neighbors, their vnassured Frendship, being Considered): Why should not we *HOPE*, that, *RES-PVBL. BRYTANICA*, on her knees, very Humbly, and ernestly Soliciting the most Excellent Royall Maiesty, of our ELIZABETH, (Sitting at the *HELM* of this Imperiall Monarchy: or, rather, at the Helm of the *IMPERIALL SHIP*, of the most parte of Christendome: if so, it be her Graces Pleasure) shall obteyn, (or Perfect Policie, may perswade her Highnes,) that, which is the Pyth, or Intent of *RES-PVBL. BRYTANICA*, Her Supplication? Which is, That, ΣΤΟΛΟΣ ΕΣΩΠΛΙΣΜΕΝΟΣ, may helpe vs, not onely, to ΦΡΟΥΡΙΟΝ ΤΗΣ ΑΣΦΑΛΕΙΑΣ: But make vs, also, Partakers of Publik Commodities Innumerable, and (as yet) Incredible. Vnto which, the *HEAVENLY KING*, for these many yeres last past, hath, by *MANIFEST OCCASION*, most Graciously, not only inuited vs: but also, hath made, *EVEN NOW*, the Way and Means, most euident, easie, and Compendious: In-asmuch as, (besides all our own sufficient Furniture, Hability, Industry, Skill, and Courage) our Freends are become strong: and our Enemies, sufficiently weake, and nothing Royally furnished, or of Hability, for Open Violence Vsing: Though their accustomed Confidence, in Treason, Trechery, and Disloyall Dealings, be very great.

Wherin, we beseche our *HEAVENLY PROTECTOR*, with his *GOOD ANGELL* to Garde vs, with *SHIELD AND SWORD*, now, and euer.

Amen.

* * *

ΙΕΡΟΓΛΥΦΙΚΟΝ ΒΡΥΤΑΝΙΚΟΝ

Ruly, I can not here let pas, an other Little Discourse, (as there are Diuerse,) of his, much to this Intent. I am not vtterly Ignorant, (Sayd he,) of the Humors, and Inclinations, of the People of this *ALBION*, being (now) the greater Portion, of the *BRYTISH IMPIRE*. For, although, as well through so many Conquests; as also, great Resortings hither, of sundry other Nations, there hath byn made a Marueilous Mixture of People, of Repuguant Conditions: Yet, from Yere to Yere, the Generall Disposition, of the present Inhabitants, doth, much alike, Alter to this great Imperfection: That is: Though otherwhiles, they know and Taste of the Best: yet, seldome tyme, they do Constantly follow, and continue in the same: I mean now, in Publik Behauiour, *Et officijs Ciuilibus*: For that, their Ciuile Conuersation, and Industry, in many poynts, is nothing so answerable to the Dignity of Man, As the very Heathens did prescribe Rules for the Gouernment therof. Let *CICERO*, his Golden Book, *DE OFFICIIS*, be the Euidence against them, to the Contrary: And that, in those Poynts, by the Heathen Orator expressed, which both greatly are agreable to the most Sacred Diuine Oracles, of our IEOVA: and also, for the Common-Wealths Prosperity, right Excellent.

I haue oftentymes, (Sayd He,) and many wayes, looked into the State of Earthly Kingdoms, Generally, the whole World ouer: (as far, as it may, yet, be known to Christen Men, Commonly:) being a Study, of no great Difficulty: But, rather, a purpose, somewhat answerable, to a perfect Cosmographer: to synde hym self, *Cosmopolites*: A Citizen, and Member, of the whole and only one Mysticall City Vniuersall: And so, consequently, to meditate of the Cosmopoliticall Gouernment therof, vnder the King Almighty: passing on, very swiftly, toward the most Dreadfull, and most Cumfortable Term prefixed:

Cosmopolites

And I finde (sayd he) that if this *Brytish Monarchy, wold heretofore, haue followed the Aduantages, which they haue had, onward, They mought, very well, ere this, haue surpassed (By Iustice and Godly, sort) any particular Monarchy, els, that euer was on Earth, since Mans Creation. And that, to all such purposes, as to God are most acceptable: And to all perfect Common-Wealths, most Honorable, Profitable, and Comfortable.

*The Brytish Monarchy hath byn Capable of the greatest Ciuile Felicity, that euer was any Particular Monarchy, Els, in the whole World: Yea, so Incomparably, that it might haue Cõtended, for the Generall Monarchie,

But, yet, (sayd he) there is a Little lock of LADY OCCASION, Flickring in the Ayre, by our hands, to catch hold on: wherby, we may, yet ones more (before, all, be vtterly past, and for euer) discretely,

discretely, and valiantly recouer, and enioy, if not all our Ancient and due Appertenances, to this Imperiall Brytish Monarchy, Yet, at the least, some such Notable Portion therof, As, (all Circumstances, duly and Iustly appertayning to Peace and Amity, with Forreyn Princes, being offred and vsed) this, may become the most Peaceable, most Rich, most Puissant, and most Florishing Monarchy of all els (this day) in Christendome. Peaceable (I say) euen with the most parte of the self same Respects, that good King Edgar had, (being, but a Saxon:) And by sundry such means, as, he chiefly, in this Impire did put in proof and vre, Triumphantly. Wherupon, his Surname, was *PACIFICVS*, most aptly and Iustly. This Peaceable king Edgar, had in his mynde (about 600. yeres past) the Representation of a great parte of the self same *Idea*, which (from aboue onely, and by no Mans aduise,) hath gratiously streamed down into my Imagination: being (as it becommeth me, a Subiect) Carefull for the Godly Prosperity of this Brytish Impire, vnder our most Peaceable Queene Elizabeth.

For, *EADGARVS PACIFICVS, Regni sui prospiciens Vtilitati, pariter & Quieti, Quatuor Millia* Octingentas sibi Robustas congregauit Naues: E quibus, Mille Ducentas, in Plaga Angliæ Orientali: Mille Ducentas, in Occidentali: Mille Ducentas, in Australi: Mille Ducentas in Septentrionali Pelago* Constituit: Vt ad Defensionem Regni sui, contra Exteras Nationes, bellorum Discrimina sustinerent:*

O wisdom Imperiall: most diligently, to be Imitated. *Videlicet, PROSPICERE:* to Foresee: O Charitable Kingly Parent, that was touched with Ardent Zeale, for Procuring the Publik-Profit of his Kingdom: Yea and also, the Peaceable enioying therof. O, of an Incredible Masse of Threasor, a Kingly Portion, yet, in his Cosers, remayning: Yf, then, he had, (or late before,) any warres: Seeing no Notable Tax, or Contribution Publik, is (Historically) mentioned, to haue byn, for the Charges hereof, leuyed. Yf, in Peace, he him self, florished so wealthyly. O marueilous Politicall and Princely Prudency, in tyme of Peace, to Foresee and preuent, (and that, most Puissantly and Inuincibly) all possible malice, fraude, force, and mischief Forreyn. O most discrete Liberality, to such excellent good vses, powring out his Threasor, so abundantly. O faithfull Englisch People (Then) and Worthy Subiects, of such an Imperiall and Godly Gouernour. O your True and willing Harts, and blessed ready hands (Then.) So, to Impart such Abundance of Vittayles, for those Huge Nauies mayntenance. So, (I say) as, neither Dearth or Famine, seemed (fondly) to be feared of you, for any intollerable want, likely to ensue, thereby. Nor, prices of Vittayles, complayned of, to be vnreasonably enhansed, by you: finding, for their great Sales, so good and rare Oportunity.

with any that hath byn: If requisite Policy therto, had byn vsed in Due tyme, and Constantly Followed.

Yf Aristotle did Aptly say thus of the Iland of Crete: *Videtur hæc Insula ad Principatum Gracia nata, ac præclarè Sita* (Polst. Lib. 2 Cap. 8.) much more Aptly, may we, Or might we haue layd it, in respect of all our Opposit Neygh bors and farder of, also.

* *FLORES HISTOR: Radulfus Cestrensis hath 4000 only. Consider the probable Agreement of these Two Places, afterward, in the Margent. And of these Two words there, STATVIT, and CIRCVMNAVIGAVIT. And to that STATVIT, doth this word CONSTITVIT somwhat answere.*

This Peaceable KING EDGAR, was one of the perfect Imperiall Monarchs of this Brytiſh Impire: and therfore, thus, his Fame remayneth (for euer) Recorded:

*ANGLICI ORBIS BASILEVS, FLOS, ET DECVS ÆDGARVS, non minus Memorabilis Anglis quàm Cyrus Perſis: Romulus Romanis: Alexander Macedonibus: Arſaces Parthis: * Carolus Francis: Anno vitæ 37.mo Regni ſui, cum Fratre, & póſt, 21.mo Idibus Julij, obijt: & apud GLASCON. Sepelitur.*

* And why not, ARTHVRVS BRYTANIS? Bycauſe King ARTHVR his Name Sene, was a Thorne in the Saxons eyes, of thoſe Dayes: and his Name reherſed, was Odible to their Eares: Whoſe Anceſtors were by that Brytiſh Arthur, 12 times, ouercome in Battaile.

* *Charta Regia Henrici Sec.*

O Glaſtonbury, Glaſtonbury: the Threaſory of the Carcaſſes of ſo famous, and ſo many rare Perſons, (* *Quæ olim MATER SANCTORVM dictaes: &, ab alijs, TVMVLVS SANCTORVM: quam, ab ipſis DISCIPVLIS DOMINI, ædificatam fuiſſe, Venerabilis habet Antiquorum Authoritas.*) How Lamentable, is thy caſe, now? How hath Hypocriſie and Pride, wrought thy Deſolation? Though I omit (here) the names of very many other, both excellent holy Men, and Mighty Princes (whoſe Carcaſſes are committed to thy Cuſtody,) yet, that Apoſtlelike Ioſeph, That Triumphant *BRYTISH ARTHVR*, And now, this Peaceable, and Prouident Saxon, King Edgar, do force me, with a certayn ſorrowfull Reuerence, here, to Celebrate thy Memory.

Radulphus Ceſtrens.

This Peaceable King Edgar, (as by Ancient Records may appere:) His Sommer Progreſſes, and Yerely chief paſtymes, were, The Sayling rownd about this Whole Ile of Albion: Garded with hys Grand Nauy of 4000 Sayle, at the leaſt: parted into 4 Equall Partes, of Pety Nauies: eche, being of a Thowſand Ships. For, ſo it is Anciently Recorded. *Idem quoq; ÆDGARVS, 4000 NAVES CONGREGAVIT: ex quibus, omni Anno, poſt feſtum Paſchale 1000 Naues ad quamlibet Angliæ partem* Statuit: Sic, Æſtate Inſulam* Circumnauigauit. Hyeme verò, Iudicia in Prouincia exercuit. Et hæc omnia, ad ſui Exercitium, & ad Hoſtium fecit Terrorem.*

* Note STATVIT, and CIRCVMNAVIGAVIT: which declareth two orders of Ships: and ſo may the Totall Some of 4800 be alſo True. He Sayling with his NAVY-ROYALL, of 800 Ships, beſides the others, Stationary Pety Nauyes. For MATHEVS WESTMONASTER, ſayth: 4800 ſibi Robuſtas Congregauit Naues. So that he did gather ſo many: And alſo affirmeth the Partition into 4 equal Parts: And nameth their Stations: as other, doo otherwiſe ſpeake, of the Serutſable Alteration of their Stations. So that one with the other Conferred, and imperfect coniectures of the Writers being Somwhat holpen, the Verity ſeemeth now to be touched.

Could, and would that Peaceable, and wiſe King Edgar, before nede (as being in Peace, and Quiet, with all Nations, about hym) And Notwithſtanding, miſtruſting his poſſible Enemies, make his Paſtymes, ſo Royally, Politically, and Triumphantly: with ſo many Thowſand Ships: And at the leaſt, with ten tymes ſo many Men, as Ships: And that, yerely? And ſhall we, being not aſſured of ſuch Neighbours frendeſhips, as may become

become, to vs, as Cruell and Tyrannicall Enemyes, as neuer King Edgar neded to Dread any the like: And they, as many, and Mighty Princes, as neuer King Edgar coped with the like? Shall we (sayd he,) not Iudge it, some parte of Wisdome, to Imitate carefully, in some little Proportion, (though not with so many Thousands,) the prosperous Pastimes of Peaceable King Edgar, that Saxonicall Alexander? Yea, Prosperous pastimes, those may be iustly cownted, by which, he also made euident to the whole world, that, As he wisely knew the Ancient Bownds, and Limits, of this Brytish Impire: So, that he could, and wold, Royally, Iustly, and Triumphantly * Enioy the same: Spite of the Diuell, and Maugre the Force of any Forreyn Potentate: And, all that, so Highly, and Faithfully, to the glory of God, finally, intended, and brought to pas: As the Wisest, and Godlyest Prelats, and Cownsailors of those Dayes, (so cownted of, and recorded,) could best aduise or direct him: Or (Perchance,) but sincerely Commend, and Dutifully encourage him, in: He being, of himself, so bent: As, purposing, first, Inuincibly to Fortify the Chiefest and Vttermost Walls of his Ilandish Monarchy, against all Forreyn Encombrance possible: And in that Fortification Furdering, and Assuring, to trust best his own Ouersight, and Iudgement: in yerely vewing the same, in euery Quarter therof: And that, (as it were) for his Pastime Imperiall, also, in the Sommer Tyme: to the ende, that afterward, In all Securitie, he might, in Winter tyme * (*VACARE*:) be at conuenient Leysure, On Land: chiefly, to set furth Gods Due Honor: And Secondly, to Vnderstand, and Diligently to Listen to the Causes and Complaynts, of his Commons. For, (As *Mathæus Westmonastarienſis*, of him, to his Immortall Commendation, hath left vs a Remembrance:)

* *Vsus rei, melior re ipsa.*

The Chief Walls of this Ilandish Monarchy, ought to be Presently Fortified, Valiantly Garded, and Diligently, by Sea-Spye and Watchman, to be kept in Security, from all Sudden Approche, of the Enemy by Sea.

* *Vacate, & Videte quoniam Ego sum Dominus. Psal: 45.*

*Habebat autem * præterea Consuetudinem, per omnes Regni Prouincias transire: Vt intelligeret, quomodo Legum Iura, & suorum Statuta Decretorum, à Principibus obseruarentur: Et, ne Pauperes à Potentibus præiudicium passi, opprimerentur, diligenter inuestigare Solebat. In * vno, FORTITVDINI, In altero,* IVSTITIÆ *studens: Et Reipub. Regnig, Vtilitati consulens, in Vtroq. Hinc, HOSTIBVS circumquaq, TIMOR, Et AMOR omnium erga eum excreuerat SVBDITORVM.*

* That is: Beside his Yerely Sea Progres.

* By this foresayd Nauy, mainteyning.

Thus, we see, how, in * Opportunity, this Peaceable Edgar, procured, to this Impire, such prosperous Security: That his true and faithfull Subiects, all manner of wayes, (that is, at home, and also at Sea, both outward and inward,) mought peaceably, Safely, and Securely, employ their wits and trauayles, for the marueilous enritching of this Kingdom, and pleasuring very many other: Carrying forth, the Naturall Commodities of this Land, abounding here, aboue our necessary vses: (and due Store reserued): And likewise (agayn), Furnishing the same, with all necessary (and not superfluous) Forreyn Commodities: fet from far, or Forreyn Cuntryes. This, was, in dede (as before is Recorded) a Kingly Prouidence: *Reipub. Regnig, Vtilitati Consulens, &c.*

* Take tyme, while Tyme is: for Tyme will away.

Kingly Prouidence.

Beſides which great Vtility and Profit publik, foreſene: and by this means, enioyed: he him ſelf, vſed moſt gladly the Aduantage of that Security, in miniſtring of Iuſtice: Or cauſing the ſame to be executed, all his Kingdom ouer: Not Squeymiſhly, frowningly, or ſkornfully ſhunning the ragged and tattered ſleue of any * Suppliant, holding vp to him a ſimple ſoyled Bill of Complaynt, or Petition, and that, homely contriued: Or, afrayd at, and Timerouſly haſting from, the ſickly Pale face, or feeble Lymmed Suter, extremely conſtrayned, ſo, to ſpeak for him ſelf: Nor, partially ſmoothering his own Conſcience, to fauor, or mayntein the fowle fault, and treſpas vnlawfull, of any his Subiects: How Mighty, or Neceſſary ſo euer, they (els) were: But, diligently made Search, leaſt, *Pauperes, à Potentibus præiudicium paſſi, opprimerentur.*

* Herein, our Souerayn Elizabeth is a moſt gracious Charitable, and Carefull Iuſticer.

☞ Thus, did Publik-Security, from Forreyn foe, abrode: And True loue, of his own Subiects, garding him, at home: And the Heauenly Spirite, directing all his godly Purpoſes: Cauſe Iuſtice and Equity, in all Quarters of this *ALBION*, to floriſh. For which, his Peaceable and proſperous Benefits, at the Eternall King his hand, obtayned: he became, not Inſolent, or declyned to Tyrannicall Regiment (as ſome Princes, in other Cuntries haue made their lyues, *Comicotragicall*,) But with all his foreſayd Inuincible Sea Strength, aboundant Wealth, Triumphant Peace: with Security, and Iuſtice, ouer all his Monarchy preuayling: his hart, was continually, and moſt zealouſly bent, to ſet forth the Glory, Laude, and Honor of the Almighty Creator, the Heauenly and euerlaſting King: By ſuch principall and Princely means, as, (then,) were demed, to God, moſt acceptable: And ſuch, as many Monuments, yet, to our dayes, remayning, do of him vndoutedly Teſtify: As this, for one:

Ex Charta Fundationis Eccleſiæ Cathedralis Wigorniæ.

*ALTITONANTIS Dei largiflua Clementia, qui eſt Rex Regum, Ego ÆDGARVS Anglorum Baſileus, omniumq; Regum Inſularum, OCEANIQVE *BRITANNIANI Circumiacentis, Cunctarumq; Nationum quæ infra eam includuntur IMPERATOR & Dominus, gratias ago ipſi Deo Omnipotenti, Regi meo, qui meum IMPERIVM ſic ampliauit & exaltauit ſuper Regnum Patrum meorum: Qui, licet Monarchiam totius Angliæ adepti ſint, à tempore ATHELSTANI, (qui primus Regnum Anglorum, & omnes Nationes quæ Britanniam incolunt, ſibi Armis ſubegit,) Nullus tamen eorum, vltra eius Fines, Imperium ſuum dilatare aggreſſus eſt. Mihi autem conceſſit Propitia Diuinitas, cum Anglorum IMPERIO, omnia Regna Inſularum OCEANI, cum ſuis ferociſſimis Regibus, vſq; NORVEGIAM: maximamq; Partem Hiberniæ, cum ſua Nobiliſſima Ciuitate Dublinia, Anglorum Regno ſubiugare. Quos etiam omnes, meis Imperijs colla ſubdere (Dei fauente gratia) coegi. Quapropter, & Ego, CHRISTI Gloriam & Laudem exaltare, & eius Seruitium ampliſicare deuotus, diſpoſui: & per meos fideles Fautores,* Dunſtanum *videlicet Archiepiſcopum*, Æthelwoldum, & Oſwaldum *Epiſcopos, (quos mihi Patres Spirituales, & Conſiliatores elegi) magna ex parte, ſecundum quod diſpoſui, effeci. &c.*

* Aliter BRITANNIAM.

* Note now our Ancient Limits, by this Saxon King Poſſeſſed. But the Brytiſh Arthur had enlarged them much farder before his dayes: As by good Records, and Forrein Teſtimonies, in an other place is declared.

Chriſti Gloria, & Laus. Anno Dom. 964. Regni AEDGARI 6.

And

And agayn, this, in an other Monument.

*A. Omnipotentis Dei &c. Ipsius Nutu & gratia suffultus, Ego ÆDGARVS, Basileus Dilectæ Insulæ ALBIONIS, subditis nobis sceptris Scottorum, Cumbrorum, ac Brytonum, & omnium circumcirca Regionum, quieta Pace * perfruens: studiosius sollicitè de laudibus Creatoris omnium occupor addendis: Ne nunc Inertia, nostrisq; diebus (plus æquo) seruitus eius tepescere videatur. &c. Octauo * decimo mei Terreni IMPERII Anno &c. Anno Incarnationis Dominicæ. 973.*

Ego ÆDGARVS, totius ALBIONIS Basileus, hoc Priuilegium (tanta roboratum Authoritate) Crucis Thaumate Confirmaui. &c.

FVNDATIO Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Elienſis.

* Note here, how he was in Securitie of good Peace, with all Forreyn Princes, his Neyghbours: and yet vsed that Huge Nauy progresses, Yerely.

* He reckneth his Raygne euen from the Death of his Father: by reason of his Brothers Disorder, (euen at the Day of his Coronation:) Vniuersally, of the whole State, misliyked. And thereupon was that Phrase vsed, *Regni sui cum Fratre & post, &c.* in his Epitaph Expressed.

So that, by all these Rehearsed Records, it is most euident, that the Peaceable King Edgar, was one of those Monarchs, in whose hands (if life had sufficed,) the * Incredible Value and Priuilege, graunted by God and Nature, vnto this Brytish Monarchy, might haue byn peaceably purchased: In such sort, as the very Blessing and fauour of the Diuine Trinity, hath layd means, for our Industry to Attayn to, and enioye the same, by.

* The Preeminence and Priuiledge by GOD, and NATVRE, Appropriat to this BRYTISH MONARCHY, is Incredible: and will be yet, for a While.

And though sundry other valiant Princes, and Kings of this Land, I could recite, which, in tymes past, haue either by Intent gone about: or, by wise and valyant exployt, haue meetly well prospered, toward this Ilandish appropriat Supremacy atteyning: Yet, Neuer, any other reasonable Means was vsed, or by Humayn wyt, and Industry, can be contriued, to all purposes Sufficient, But onely, by our SEA-FORCES preuayling: And so, by our Inuincible enioying All, within the SEA-LIMITS, of our Brytish Royallty, Conteyned.

Note this: For it is *SVMMA SVMMARVM*. (Without any Controllment,) to be Frankly Auouched.

To which Incredible Politicall Mystery atteyning, No easyer, readyer, or perfecter Plat and Introduction, is (as yet) come to my Imagination, than is, The Present and Continuall Seruice, of Threescore, good, and Tall, warlik Ships, with Twenty smaller Barks: and those 80, Ships (great and small) with 6660 apt Men, furnished: and all, singularly well appointed, for Seruice, (both on Sea and Land) faithfully and diligently, to be done, in such Circumspect and Discrete Order, As, partly, I haue in other places declared: and farder (vpon good Occasion Offred) may declare.

THE BRYTISH, SEA-LEGION.

This Grand Nauy, of peaceable king Edgar, of so many * Thousand [1] Ships: And they furnished with a * Hundred Thousand [2] Men, (at the least): with all the Finall [3] Intents of those Sea-forces, (so Inuincible,) [4] Continually maintayned: the [5] Order of Execution of their Seruice: The Godly & Imperiall [6] Succes, therof: are, (in a maner,) Kingly lessons, and

* 4000: As they are Recorded of the smallest Number.

[1] That, is but 25 Men, for euery of those Ships, (one, with an other.) but most certayn it is that they were very many more Men.

* Euen Now. ſome, Propheticall Incouragements, to vs left: (Euen now) to be as 1. Prouident for Publik Security, as he was: To be as 2. Skilfull of our Sea-Right, and Royall Limits: And wiſely to finde our ſelues, as Hable to Recouer and 3. Enioy the ſame, as he was: who, could not choſe, but with the Paſſing and yeerly Sayling about this Brytiſh Albion, with all the Leſſer Iles, next adiacent, round about it: He could not choſe (I ſay) But by ſuch Full and * Peaceable Poſſeſſion finde him ſelf, (according to right, and his harts deſire) the True and Souerayn Monarch, of all the Brytiſh Ocean, enuironing any way, his Impire of Albion, and Ireland, with the leſſer Ilands, next adiacent. With Memoriall wherof, (as with one very precious Iuell Imperiall,) he adorned the Title and Crown of his Regality: As (with the Teſtimony annexed of the States and Nobles of his Impire) to Commit to perpetuall Memory, The Stile of his chief worldly Dignity, in this very Tenor of woords (before, alſo, Remembred:)

* Note this Ancient Peaceable Poſſeſſion, for the Lawfull Title to our Sea Limits of the Brytiſh Monarchy:

NOTE The Queenes Maieſties Royalty ouer the BRYTISH OCEAN SEA, round about the BRYTISH IMPIRE.

* Aliter Circumacentium

*EGO ÆDGARVS, ANGLORVM BASILEVS, omniumq; Regum Inſularum, OCEANIQVE BRITANNIAM *CIRCVMIACENTIS, Cunctarúmque Nationum quæ infra eam includuntur, IMPERATOR ET DOMINVS.*

N 1

What nede we, now, any better Preſident: than of a King, ſo * Iuſt, as Edgar was, to learn, how Iuſtly, our Plat, for the Pety-Nauy-Royall is Preſcribed, and layd owt? And, of a King, ſo * Peaceable, as Edgar was, (And Therefore, Surnamed *PACIFICVS*,) To learn thoſe Princely Policies, which not onely ſtand with the Due Termes of Forreyn Peace, and Amity preſent, Royally preſerued: But, alſo, cary with them, (Triumphantly) The Deadly Darte, and Hedding Axe, ineuitable to all forreyn Offenders, and Homiſh Rebells?

* *Iuſtitia & Pax oſculatæ ſunt: Pſalm.* 84.

SOMWHAT MORE, he ſayd herein: (which I here purpoſly omit:) But very much, is to be ſayd, in the Premiſſes: (As by my ſayd Inſtructor, I perceiued not long ſynce:) which, to you, or other, in conuenient Tyme and Place, (and after his manner) he him ſelf, can beſt expres:

1. 1. ASWELL of the Fowr conuenient Places, for the ÆRARIVM PVBLICVM, or Pety-Nauy-Exchecquers, to be in:

in: (as, LONDON, YORK, WEST-CHESTER, and BRISTOW:) Both in respect of Safe Custody, of the Publik-Threasor: And also in respect of the Conueni-ent Distances, from our Twenty Portes: And from the Fowr Chief Quarters, and the Hart also, of this ALBION: So that, Both to the sayd Exchecquers, and from them, all Payments, and Caryages, requisite, may be conueniently made:

2. As also, of his Plat, and *IDEA De Officijs*, Or, *De Muneribus Militum Naualium, & Nautarum*, of the PETY-NAVY-ROYALL: In tyme of Peace, In tyme of Dowtfull Inclination Forrein, and in the Tyme of Open War: And that, eyther Ordinary, or Extraordinary, for the Day, for the Weke, for the Monthe, for the Quarter, and for the Yere. 2.

3. Likewise, for the Certificat, of the Affaires, and State, of the PETY-NAVY-ROYALL, to be sent wekely, or Oftener, to our Gracious Soueraign, and her most Vigilant Priuy Counsailors, from the Pety-Nauy his Grand-Gouer-nor, in Tymes Suspicious, or Dowbtfull: And but euery Fortnight, Once, in Tymes of Assured Tranquillity: And that, by some of our Smaller Barkes: And to One of the Assigned Twenty Portes, being next to him, at that Instant. And there, the sayd Messager, with the Smaller Bark, to At-tend and Receiue from the Queenes Maiestie, and her Ho-norable Priuy Counsaile, their will and pleasure: Answe-rable to the forsayd Certificat: And such farder Direction, as to them semeth for that Tyme, to be most Expedient. 3.

4. Fardermore, of the Prerogatiue-Prouiso Royall, very Suf-ficienly to be made, That the Grand-Gouernor, and All and euery of the Sea-Soldiers and Mariners, of the Pety-Nauy-Royall, with their Ships, shall come-in, and be in their Assigned Ports: Within any one Fortnight Space, after the Day of their Receiuing the Expres Charge, and Suf-ficient Warrant, from our Soueraign, to that Intent: Vn-les, Contrary, or Raging Storme, and Tempest, Cause, and Force, longer Delay. Wherein, the FAITHFVLL COM-MONS, do nothing Dowt of the Prouident-Circumspec-tion of the Higher Powers, to Forsee, that Such Dutifull Repayre and Attendance of the Grand-Gouernor, with all his Charge, (as is here specifyed,) shall be Nothing Dam- 4.

mageable, or Preiudiciall, to the Proſperous Continuance of the Pety-Nauy-Royall, thoſe his waighty Seruyces, which partly before are ſpoken of, and other, which (Yet) are to be ſpoken of. For, *Reſpub. Omnis, Sua quædam habet ARCANA.*

5. 5. There remayne alſo, to be Declared, the Reaſons, why my Inſtructor doth Wiſh, and Aduiſe, Parte of the Publik-Threaſory, to be beſtowed vpon ſome Two, or Three Honeſt Men, who ſhould be Skilfull in Far-Forreyn-Languages: As, in the Sclauonian, or Moſchouite, the Arabik Vulgar, the Turkiſh, the Tartarien, the Chiny Language, the Canadien, and the Iſlandiſh, &c. For that, (within ☞ theſe few yeares next following,) with Men of all theſe Cuntries, and farder, Great Affayres are by ſome of our Cuntry-Men to be handled: Yf God contynue his Gracious Direction, and Ayde thereto, as he hath very Cumfortably begonne: and that, by means not yet publiſhed.

6. 6. And ſome alſo, of the ſayd Pety-Nauy-Threaſor, he did Aſſigne, for a good Stypend geuing to an Excellent Enginer, aſwell for Matters of Fortification, as alſo, for Inuenting of Weapons, or Engyns, Offenſiue, or Defenſiue, by Land, or Sea: And likewiſe, for Engyns of Seruice, for Profit-Publik, otherwiſe: By Land, and Sea: Either aboue Grownd and Water, or vnder Grownd and Water, &c.

7. 7. Moreouer, ſome Parte to be beſtowed on Fowr Chriſtian Philoſophers, Skilfull, or to become Skilfull, and alſo Excellent: both in Speculation, and alſo Practiſe, of the beſt Manner of the Ancient and Secret Philoſophie: which is not Vulgar: but, Vndowtedly, which may be moſt Com- ☞ fortable, and Profitable, to Some, of Courteous KALID, his Diſpoſition, &c. By which Titles of Matter, left Vnſpecifyed hitherto, It may Euidently appere, that my Inſtructor hath (as it were,) but opened the Doore of his Philoſophicall and Politicall Brytiſh Furniture: to be Fauorably vewed of them, whoſe Inſight, is Sharp, and Profound: Whoſe Zeale, and Care alſo, for the State-Publik of this Monarchy, to become moſt Chriſtianlike Happy, (in all Reſpects,) is Ardent, and not Luke-warme.

Seeing then

Seeing then,

NO KINGDOM, in theſe Dayes, hath more nede of a PETY-NAVY-ROYALL, and to be Continually at Sea maintayned, for the Reſpects aboue rehearſed:

No Kingdome, hath apter TYMBER for Shipping: And thereof (YET) ſtore enough:

No Kingdome, hath Skilfuller, and more SHIP-WRIGHTS:

No Kingdome, hath Subiects better HABLE, and which more willingly will be Contributary for the ſufficient Setting forth, and mayntenance of ſuch a PETY-NAVY-ROYALL, continually, at Sea (and that, for the former Reſpects:)

No Kingdome, hath better ſtore of APT and willing MEN: as well couragious Ientlemen, as other: very manfully diſpoſed, to furniſh the foreſayd Nauy with, for all kynde of purpoſes:

No Kingdome, hath better, or more Hauens, and HARBOROVGHS, (and thoſe, round about it) to Succour a Nauy in, from Dangers, or Diſtres of Sea:

No King, nor Kingdome, hath, by Nature and Humayn Induſtry (to be vſed) any, more LAWFVLL, and more Peaceable Means (made euident) wherby, to become, In wealth, far paſsing all other: In Strength, and Force, INVINCIBLE: and in Honorable eſtimation, Triumphantly Famous, ouer all, and aboue all other:

Than this hath:

And, (To be brief) Seeing No Kingdome,

* *FRONTE Capillata, poſt, eſt Occaſio, Calua.*

is more Diſcrete, and willing to Vſe the * Opportunity, of any exceding great and Publik Benefit procuring to the ſame, than this Brytiſh Monarchy, is, or May be: Our hope, then is, That, vpon the Vniforme, Brotherly, Willing, and Frank Conſent, of all States, of Men and People, of this Incomparable Realme of England: to this Godly, Politik, and moſt Commendable Means: to [1] preſerue Amity and Peace, with all Forreyn Princes: And to Garde this State-Publik in [2] Security, from taking Iniury of any, or by any, (Fraudulently, or Forcibly,) And to [3] kepe our own hands and harts, from Dooing, or Intending Iniury, to any Forreyner, on Sea or Land: Our Hope is, (ſayd he,) That vpon this Godly [1] Intente, Diſcrete [2] Couenant, and Publik Contributary [3] Oblation: the Omnipotent [4] Author of Heauenly Peace, will ſo bend down his Mercifull and gratious Eyes, vpon vs: and ſo manifeſtly ſtretch forth his Almighty hand to Bles, Furder, and Proſper the foreſayd Oblation, with all the Purpoſes and Commodities therof expected, and likely to enſue: that, all we may, with the Kingly Prophet *Dauid*, (both old and yong, Rich and Poore,) moſt ioyfully, and Triumphantly, (*IN PERFECT SECVRITIE,*) Syng,

PSALME 147.

Lauda HIERVSALEM Dominum,
Lauda Deum tuum SION.
Quoniam confortauit Seras Portarum tuarum:
Benedixit filijs tuis in te.
Qui poſuit fines tuos PACEM,
Et adipe Frumenti ſatiat te. &c.
Non fecit Taliter omni Nationi.

O Hieruſalem, prayſe the Lord: Prayſe thy God, O Syon. For, he hath Strengthened the Barres of thy Gates, And hath bleſſed thy Children within thee: He hath made all thy Borders *PEACE*: And with the good Nutriment of wheat, doth ſatiſſy thee. &c. He hath not done thus, to euery Nation, els: Prayſe we all, the Lord therefore.

Amen.

Omewhat, I haue now ſayd, (quoth my Inſtructor) in this PETY NAVY MATTER: to diſcharge me of my Duty, to the COMMON-WELTH, herein: And very ſory I am, that I know not, as much, as this moſt waighty Caſe requireth, to be * Speedily known: And that I am not able, aptly and Duly to Order and expres ſo much, as I already know. And moſt of all, I Dowt, that ſome men will ſtick to performe, or ſhrinke to prefer, or be Careles to amend this Simple Plat: of me, ſpeedily, zealouſly, and vnartificially * deliuered to the pen, and very Briefly, expreſſed.

* Speede.

* *Anno Domini 1576. Auguſti primus ſex diebus: And therefore, this Treatiſe in other places, is called Hexameron.*

Moreouer, (Sayd he) if it ſhould not be taken in worſe parte, of OVR SOVERAIGN, than, of the Emperour of Conſtantinople, *Emanuel*, the ſyncere Intent, and faythfull Aduiſe, of *Georgius Gemiſtus Pletho*, was, I could (proportionally, for the occaſion of the Tyme, and place,) frame and ſhape §. very much of *Gemiſtus* thoſe his two Greek Orations, (the firſt, to the Emperor, and the Second to his Sonne, Prince *Theodore*:) for our BRYTISH ILES, and in better and more allowable manner, at this Day, for our People, than that his Plat (for Reformation of the State, at thoſe Dayes,) could be found, for *Peloponneſus*, auaylable. But, Seeing thoſe Orations, are now publiſhed: both in Greek and Latin, I need not Dowbt, but they, to whom, the chief Care of ſuch cauſes is committed, haue Diligently ſelected the Hony of thoſe Flowres, already; for the Common-Wealths great Benefit. But, *Gemiſtus* ſayd very well, THEN:

§. Though in ſundry points, my Inſtructor did miſlike Gemiſtus opinion: ſometymes not the ſoundeſt for the Peloponneſians commoditie: & ſomtimes greatly repugnant to the order moſt nedeful for this Brytiſh Policy: Yet, much therof, might be a good Aduiſe for the framing of an Analogical Ciuile conſideration, in reſpect of the Intent, by Gemiſtus regarded.

GEORGII GEMISTI PLE-
thonis de Rebus Peloponneſi,
ORATIO. I.

*BEllum quidem cum Italis, Peloponneſum tenentibus à præſtantiſſimis filijs geſtum, magna cum Laude, et Emolumento confectum eſt, (Imperator Auguſte:) Cùm & plurima maximéq; opportuna illorum Dominia, noſtram in poteſtatem, longo poſt tempore redierint: & ipſi, cùm reliqua nobis omnia ceſſerint, tùm in vniuerſum ſe nobis obtemperaturos receperint. Quibus ex rebus, vobis quidem hoc pacto Imperium & confirmantibus & augentibus, decus et gloria: nobis autem, SECVRITAS naſcitur, & Vtilitas: Maiorúmq; in poſterum conſequendorum, (Si Deus permiſerit) Occaſio. Mihi verò, * nunc ea tibi exponere in mentem venit, quæ multis de Cauſis arbitror, ſi obſeruentur, multum his rebus eſſe profutura: ſiue negligantur, magnam Salutis partem detractura. Ac primùm de ipſa Regione, quanti ſit vobis facienda, pauca quædam dicam: non tàm quòd veſtrum erga ipſam ſtudium non videam, quàm vt ipſa recto ordine procedat Oratio. Etenim, Nos quibus Imperatis, Græci genere ſumus: vt par-*

* *Circa Annum Domini, 1400.*

tim, è Sermone, partim ex auita Disciplina constare potest. Græcis verò vix vlla magis familiaris reperiri possit Regio quàm PELOPONNESVS, *& quæcunq; iuxta hanc ad Europam spectant, quæq; adiacent Insulæ. Hanc enim Terram, quantùm humana potest memoria recolere, ijdem semper à nullis antè possessam incoluerunt Græci: Nec Aduenæ eam occuparunt, electis aliis, ipsiq; nonnunquam ab alijs electi: sed contrà, semper hanc Regionem tenuerunt Græci, nec deseruerunt vnquam. Iam, inter omnes huius Regionis partes, Peloponnesum, præcipuas ac nobilissimas Græcorum gentes protulisse traditur: ex eaq; Græcos profectos, maximas ac præclarissimas quásq; res gessisse. Quid quod magnæ quoq; istius ad* Bosporum *sitæ* * *Vrbis, (quæ vestra nunc est Regia,) terram hanc, qui rectè rem consideret, quasi Matrem, non iniuria dixerit. Nam & qui antè,* Byzantium *incoluerunt, Græci fuerunt ac Dores: (Dores autem, Peloponnesios esse, Nemini dubium est:) Et qui posterioribus Sæculis illustrem illam ex Italica Roma deduxerunt Coloniam, tamq; præclaro* Byzantium *auxerunt Additamento, non sunt à Peloponnesijs alieni. Siquidem, vt Æneadæ & Sabini pari Iure permisti, Romanam Vrbem fœliciſsimam incoluerunt, Ita Sabini censentur Peloponnesij de Lacedæmonijs profecti. Quocirca, nec his de causis parui facienda tàm vobis, quàm nobis, est hæc Regio:* Quandoquidem & maximè propria, curanda sunt maximè: *Et hæc omnium est maximè Propria. Et, si de ipsius virtute, qua nulli Terræ cedit, dicendum est, vt ea quę de Anni temporum temperie, deq; Terra nascentium, & omnium ad vitam pertinentium prouentu dici possint, nunc omittam:* AD SECVRITATEM *sanè, nullam non Regionem hęc superat: cum & Insula pariter tanta sit, & Continens. Nec difficulter possint eius Incolę, si rectè suppetentibus vtantur adiumentis, cum apparatu minimo, si quis inuadat, repellere: Tùm ad alios, vbi videatur ipsi, accedere: itaq; Regionis terminos non leuiter augere. Prętereà, nunc Montium munimenta, qui per totam porriguntur terram, & vbiq; (Arcium instar) eminent, sic vt hostes, etiamsi Campestri solo forte potiantur, tota tamen excidant Regione. Quo fit, vt non tàm familiaritatis, quàm virtutis ipsius causa curanda videatur hęc Regio: Quandoquidem possessiones potiores, potius etiam studium solent requirere. Iam cùm omnibus, qui inter Græcos censentur, hęc impendit Cura,* tùm Regibus maximè, quibus vniuersi Tutela, præ cæteris, est commissa. Neminem *porrò superiorum Regum,* propius quàm Te, hæc Res attingit. *Nam & cùm Itali ditionem hanc tenerent, in eaq; longo tempore Regnassent, soli eam vestræ Familiæ Principes recuperarunt. Et ipse Tu, prętер alia multa magnaq; Beneficia, pręclarum illud atq; ingens Opus nuper erexisti, ducto per Isthmum* * *Muro: maxima & præstantissima* Perpetuæ Salutis occasione

* Constantinopolis.

Peloponnesus: Peninsula, (as well known to be rather an Island than part of the mainland, yet by reason of the neck of straight going from it to the mainland, it hath the commodity of passing to the mainland as if it were part of the continent of Europe.)

Murus per Isthmum ductus.

casione. Quocircà vos decet, cum priorum Beneficiorum collocatione, hęc etiam consequentia coniungere: quò simul & ipsi rerum pręclararùm augmento studere videamini, & ipsa à vobis ante collata beneficia, perpetuitate Consequentium, salua permaneant. Neque parùm, tùm SECVRITATIS, *tùm Emolumenti, magnę quoq; isti vrbi (vt arbitror) hæc Regio rectè constituta adferet: id quod, hoc quidem loco pluribus explicare superuacaneum nobis videtur. Ac studium quidem summum hanc mereri Regionem, satis à me, quantùm res postulat, demonstratum existimo: Quam autem capiam diligentiam, cum prioribus vestris coniungi Beneficijs, quæq; harum rerum corrigendæ potissimùm videantur, quoq; illæ pacto compositæ, plurimùm sint fructus allaturę, nunc aperiam: si ea priùs, quæ in his minus rectè habent, explicuero. Primum itaq. &c.*

And agayn:

Quocirca, priusquam tale quid eueniat, Decet nos, dum in Tuto Sumus, *& quę minus rectè videntur se habere, corrigere: &, quantùm Liceat,* Necessaria præparare: *ne, Si quis forte casus accidat, eum difficulter feramus. Nam, in ipso quidem discrimine, non satis commodè correctionem, si quę requirunt, recipiunt. &c.* Pag. 213.

SECVRITATEM *deniq; vniuersis prestant Milites, & Præfecti, quiq; alij alias Reipub. partes curant: singulaq; tùm parua, tùm magna conseruant:* & præcipuus REX, omnibus Imperans, omniáq; gubernans, & conseruans &c. Pag. 214.

Quòd si quid sanè aliud, melius pariter et facilius, ab alio subijciatur, illud sequendum erit. Contemnenda certè res ista non est: nec in hoc statu prauo, simul & periculoso, reliquenda. Atqui nec melius nec vtilius quenquam, quid aliud, eo, quod à me prolatum est, repertu-rum aio: Neq; difficulter ad effectum id perduci posse: aut potiùs, difficulter, hoc in statu, res istas diutius, absq; magno periculo & incommodo, durare posse. Tuum porrò duntaxat, Imperator, prę-cipuum oportet accedere calculum. *Neq; difficulter facies, vt, cùm ipse Rebus presis omnibus, quæ optima simul ac Iustissima videantur, ac* tùm publicè, tùm priuatim omnibus vtilissima, constituas. &c. Pag. 218.

Atque Ego quidem quę fore vtilia censeo, quibúsq; de Causis, dixi: Et, vt, eadem etiam præstantissimis filijs tuis, hac Orationis forma exposui: ita, Tuum præcipuè requirunt Calculum: *quem, tanquam ab aliquo sortita Numine, simul & honesta videantur, & ad exitum perducantur: Faxit autem Deus, vt eum qui & prosit, & vndecunq; rectè se habeat, Calculum feras.*

Pag. 68. AND Bycauſe, in *Gemiſtus*, his Second Oration, to Prince *Theodore*, (this Emperour his Sonne) there are many thinges, (In my Inſtructor his Opinion) woorth the knowledge and Conſideration: and not vtterly vnapt for this place: And for that, it ſhould be a Diſgrace, ſo to mangle the whole matter, and a hynderance to the vnderſtanding therof: to break of, the particular Notes, ſo often, from the other Circumſtances of woords, and Sentences annexed in the courſe of the ſame Oration, as thinges fall owt, Notable: And bycauſe, this way, the very whole * Text of the ſayd Oration, may eaſier be had, than from beyond the Seas, (as they are,) in Greeke and Latin prynted: I thought it ſome Reaſonable Cauſe, why, I ſhould, here, ſet down the ſame Oration, whole: that, whoſoeuer ſhould mete with the MEMORIALS of theſe Diſcourſes, nede not want the ſame, if it be to his Liking.

(***)

ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ ΠΛΗΘΩΝΟΣ

ΣΥΜΒΟΥΛΕΥΤΙΚΟΣ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΟΝ ΔΕΣΠΟΤΗΝ ΘΕΟΔΩ-
ΡΟΝ, ΠΕΡΙ ΤΗΣ ΠΕΛΟΠΟΝΝΗΣΟΥ.

GEORGII GEMISTI PLE-
thonis ad Principem Theodorum de
Rebus Peloponnes: Oratio Posterior:
GVLIELMO CANTERO,
Interprete.

VM in Naui *Gubernator, omnia pro suo solet arbitrio dirigere, quæ ad vectorum Salutem pertinet: Tùm in Exercitu, Dux, quæ ad Militum victoriam. (Alioqui nec vectoribus, nec Militibus, vel tantillo tempore res rectè procederent, nisi ab Vno vtræq; viro regerentur: & apertissimè, maximis in periculis, Monarchiam, simul tutissimam & vtilissimam deprehendimus:) Veruntamen, et in Naui Licere videmus * Vectorum alicui, qui consilio suo communem videatur Salutem iuuare posse: et in excercitu, Militi similiter: illi quidem apud Gubernatorem, huic autem ante Ducem, quæ in mẽtem venerint exponere. Illis porrò cùm audierint, vel arripere Licet consilium, vel benignè et sine acerbitate reijcere. Siquidem non iniquè ferendum est, Siquis in Periculo communi, Salutis publicæ curam ad se quoq; nonnihil arbitretur pertinere. Enimuerò hac quoque in Gente nostra, atque Vrbe, tibi quidem, vir Clarissime, totius est rei cura commissa: perq; multorum maiorum, Regum, Patrisq;, etiam Regis, manus, hæc ad te deuenit nostræ Regionis hæreditas: in qua tibi omnia, prout tibi ac nobis videantur profutura, Licet omniũ pleno consensu disponere. Cum autem tuæ quidem sic se res habeant, nostræ autem in magno versentur discrimine: (Siquidem, vndique nobis,*

* The maner how a Subiect may dutifully say his mynde, in Matters, beside, or aboue his Charge and gouernment.

Cicero his wordes to the like intent may aptly herewith be conferred: *Te ipsum moneò Pansa (quanquam non eges consilio, quo vales plurimũ: tamẽ etiã summi Gubernatores in magnis tempestatibus, à Vectoribus admoneri solent) hunc tuum tantum apparatum, tamq; præclarum ne ad nihilum recidere patiare. Tempus habes tale, quale nemo habuit vnquam. Hac grauitate Senatus, hac studio Equestris Ordinis, hoc ardore Pop. Ro potes in perpetuum metu & periculo Rempub. liberare.* Cicero 2 Philippica. 7.

bis, Terra Mariq; tenduntur* Insidiæ: adeóque Domi etiam à Barbaris simul & Gentilibus, maximè autem à vicinis istis Barbaris, qui etiam reliqui Dominij maximam ac potissimam partem nobis ademerunt: & Parapamisadæ origine cum sint, & obiter ab Alexandro Philippi F. deuicti, cum is ad Indos tenderet, à nobis nunc, tanquam Græcis, longo quidem pòst tempore, multiplices autem horum pœnas expetunt: Cumq; longè præstent viribus, extrema nobis queq; semper minantur.) Cùm igitur hæc ita se habeant, non absurdè mihi facturus videor, Si, cùm de Salute communi paulo melius fortassè, quàm cæteri, sentire videar: ad te, Principem nostrum, accedam, queq; tibi simul et nobis omnibus existimem Salutaria fore, subijciam. Illud autem primùm à te petam, si fortè non Totus Sermo voluptate sit conditus, verùm aliquid etiam subsultet asperius, vt me „ præstantiora & vtiliora patiaris iucundis præferre. Nam ne Medicos quidem video, cùm Salus ægrotantium agitur, vel acerbissimis „ cibis, potibus, & Pharmacis alijs abstinere: Contráque, Coquos plerunq; obsoniorum Voluptate, corpus etiam corrumpere. Adeò non „ semper quæ iucunda, sunt vtilia: verùm iuuant etiam acerbissima.

Atq; hoc primum est existimandum, nec priuatis hominibus, nec Rebuspub. vel in maximis difficultatibus, de meliori fortuna esse desperandum. Siquidem permulti sunt in integrum restituti. Nam & Troiani, qui cum AEnea, capta à Græcis patria, in Italiam sunt ex Phrygia delati, ita prosperam deinde sunt experti fortunã, Vt, cùm Romam paulò post vnà cum Sabinis, de Lacedæmonijs profectis, pari iure permistis, incoluissent, ab hoc principio maximum pariter & præclarissimum obtinuerint Imperium. Et Perse, post Alexandri Græcorumq; dominium, Cùm à Romanis esset euersa Macedonum potentia, non leuiter & ipsi Parthorum ope suas recuperarunt Vires: sed vt etiam contra Romanos, qui tum erant potentissimi, bellum gesserint: & vt nonnunquam superati fuerint, ita postremò splendidam reportarint victoriam: ex eáque multis annis Tributum quoque Romanis imperarint. Quocirca nec nos decet nosmetipsos abijcere, vel de Salute desperare: Sed cùm & ipsi post has ærumnas meliora speremus, illud etiam omni diligentia considerare, quibus modis ad SECVRITATEM aliquam res nostræ reducantur, & meliorem pro facultate nostra statum nobis comparemus. Vt autem meliorem sibi statum vel Ciuitas vel Gens aliqua firmiter, (quantùm quidem res humanæ ferunt,) comparet, non alia res efficit, quam REIPVBL: EMENDATIO. Nulla siquidem alia Ciuitatibus est vel fælicitatis vel infælicitatis causa, quàm Resp. rectè vel secus constituta. Quòd si qua Casu rectè se Ciuitas habeat, id firmum non „ est, ac leui de causa potest immutari. Plerunque autẽ, vel bona † Rep. conseruantur & crescunt Ciuitates: vel contrà, corrupta, & ipsæ collabun-

* Vide supra pag. 53. Linea. 32.

† δι' ἀρετὴν πολιτείας.

labuntur ac pereunt. Nam & communiter Græci non antè latissimè patentem obtinuerunt gloriam, quàm Hercules Amphitryonis F. Iniustitia Sublata, bonam Reipublicæ constitutionem, virtutisque studium ipsis conciliauit. (Siquidem ante Herculem quidem non valdè fuit celebre Græcorum genus, cui Danai, & Cadmi, ex Barbaria aduenę, imperarent: post Herculem autem, multas Greci magnâsq; tùm à Græcis, tùm à Barbaris retulerunt victorias:) & Lacedæmonij non antè vel Græcorum facti sunt Principes, quàm à Lycurgo pręclaram illam Reip: constitutionem acciperent: vel Principatu pulsi exciderunt, quàm eandem negligerent, ac tum sibi Maris imperium vindicarent, qui terram eatenus tenuerant: tùm equitatu minimùm valerent: quem vt alebant ditißimi quiq;, ita belli tempore, alijs, cum armis qualibuscunq; tradebant: tùm sociis non clementer amplius imperarēt. Quocirca sunt à Thebanis deuicti, ductu Epaminondæ, qui Doctrinam* Pytbagoricam non segniter perceperat. Philippus quoq; ab hoc Epaminonda, cum Thebis Obses degeret, institutus, Græcorum Princeps euasit: nec non eius F. Alexander, cùm Philippi patris, tùm Aristotelis insuper institutione, & Græcorum Imperium, & Asiæ Regnum superatis Persis sibi comparauit. Quinetiam Romani ad maximum Principatum, Reip. bonitate peruenerunt: nec prius res illorum labi cœperunt, quàm Remp. immutassent. Saraceni deniq; isti olim quidem parua quædam erant Arabum pars, & Romanis ferè parebant: Postquam verò mutata Rep. leges quasdam ferri sibi passi sunt, quæ vt non ad aliud quicquam, saltem ad Ciuitatum augmentum & bellicas victorias viderentur conducere: Primùm Gentilium Arabum nacti sunt Imperium, deinde Romanorum dominio maximam & potißimam ademerunt partem: tum Africam sibi adiecerunt: postremò Persas in suam redegerunt potestatem. Sed & aliæ Gentes aliquot, horum vtentes moribus & ritibus, fœlicitate frui videntnr. Atque adeò isti, qui nobis plurimùm præstiterunt, Barbari his vtentes legibus maxima potentia pollúerunt. Eodem ferè pacto, si quis reliqua consideret, & Gentes & vrbes reperiet ex bonis vel malis Rebuspublicis, recte se vel secus habuisse. Quare, si hoc videbitur considerandum, quibus modis tùm ad Salutem perueniamus, tùm potiorem statum nobis comparemus: Emendanda duntaxat est Respublica, prauis institutis in rectiora commutatis.

Doctrina Pythagorica Rebuspub. vtilissima.

Iam, cùm sint multa quæ Rempub. constituant, eamq; singula vel meliorem vel peiorem efficiant, nimirum quæ plurimis & potissimis constabit melioribus, proba futura est Respub. quæ ijsdem peioribus, improba. Ac primùm, quia Rerump. tria sunt genera, Monarchicum, Oligarchicum, & Democraticum: Pluresq; item singulorum species, quibus vel corrigitur vel corrumpitur Resp. Prudentissimi sanè quiq; Monarchiam, Consultoribus optimis et legibus probis, ijsq; ratis

MONARCHIA

ratis vtentem, cunctis prætulerunt.

Consultores. Ac de Consultoribus quidem, primùm, Eruditorum hominum laudatur moderata Copia. Nam & vulgus, quoniam difficulter inter se intelligunt, multosq; habet indoctos, temerarios pleruncq; fert calculos: Et qui pauciſſimo conſtant numero, cùm Priuatim ſectentur Lucrum, praua dant ferè Conſilia. At qui ſimul & moderato numero fuerint, & non indocti, cùm vt alius aliud conſideret, atque in medium proferat, ita Communi vtilitate communiter ducantur, optimi erunt ac certiſſimi Conſultores. Deindè hoc requiritur, vt mediocri ſint fortuna, nec vel ditiſſimi vel pauperrimi: ſiquidem illi, præ diuitiarum ſtudio, nihil ferè ſuadent aliud, quàm vnde Lucrum ipſis aliquod proueniat: hi, præ inopia, nihil ſpectant aliud, quàm vt Neceſsitati ſubueniant ſuæ. At qui ſe mediocriter habent, Communem potiſsimùm Salutem curant. Ac de Conſultoribus quidem, hactenus.

Leges. Leges verò, probæ ſunt, vt vno verbo dicam, quæ ſua ſingulis, tùm in Vrbe, tùm in Gente quauis, officia definientes, alienis negotijs vetent ſe immiſcere.

Ruſtici. Atq; in omni ferè Ciuitate, Primum & maximè Neceſſarium eſt, et Numeroſiſsimum, Ruſticorum genus: Agricolarum videlicet, Paſtorum, quiq; alij Terræ fructus propriis manibus colligunt. Alterum eſt Opificum genus, Mercatorum, Inſtitorum, & ſimilium: quod primis illis ac reliquę Ciuitati inſeruit: dum Opifices quidem Supellectilem humanæ vitæ neceſſariam, in medium producunt: Mercatores autem, quæ ſingulis Regionibus vel deſint vel ſuperſint, de vna in aliam transferendo Exæquant: & quoniam alij ſuis coguntur rebus vacare, ipſi hanc Prouinciam ſuſcipiunt: Inſtitores deniq;, de Ruſticis quidem, vel Mercatoribus emunt vniuerſa: requirentibus autem ſingulis, quandocunq; & quocunq; velint numero, diuendunt. Nonnulli etiam corporis vires elocantes, nunc his nunc illis miniſterium exhibendo victitant. Poſtremum eſt Principum genus, qui vel Vrbem, vel Gentem totam conſeruant, atq; cuſtodiunt. Quorum, vt ſupremus eſt Rex, ita poſt illum, alij alias Vrbis vel Gentis ſortiti partes, ritè conſeruant. Cùm enim hoc omnibus perſuaderi nequeat, æquitatem abſq; iniuria ſectandam eſſe, nec tendendas cuiuſquam bonis inſidias: Nonnulli autem, vel primi vel ſecundi generis, omiſsis operibus ſuis, aliorum inhient laboribus: Contra hos, inſtituti ſunt, ex amicis quidem, Iudices, & reliqui Præfecti: ex inimicis verò, Milites, & horum Duces. Quibus, cùm, tanquam publicæ intentis cuſtodię, aliundè ſuppeditanda eſſent neceſſaria, Tributa Ruſticis, in Dimenſum Publicorum Cuſtodum, imperata ſunt: Merces pariter et Præmium Cuſtodiæ futura. Atque hæc Tributorum eſt origo.

Inſtitores. Laborers. Principes. REX. Iudices. Milites. Tributorum Origo.

Cùm porrò, tria hæc prima ſunt hominum in vrbe genera, propria quædam ſingulorum eſſe debent officia: quæ quidem proba Lex obire quemq;

quemq; iubet, nec inter se confundere. Principes igitur nullum subeant Ministerium, quandoquidem Imperio maximè contrarium est ministrare. Sunt autem inter Ministeria, cùm alia quæ recensuimus, tum Institoria & Mercatura. At Principem iubet Lex, nec Mercaturam nec Institoriam facere, nec aliud quicquam non liberale tractare. Similiter à Vulgo secernantur Milites, ac Seruatores à seruandis: & illi quidem ab omni Collatione liberi Militent, ac Populum tueantur. Hi verò suas res agentes idonea, simul nec grauia Principum & Militum delectorum Dimenso, Tributa pendant. Maior verò pars Exercitus & potior, Ciuium sit ac domesticorum, non Peregrinorum: siquidem raro fidi sunt Peregrini, multisq; mutationibus: interdum pro Seruatoribus atq; Custodibus hostes existunt. Domestici verò si rectè curentur, magis firmi sunt atq; fidi. De Rusticis autem pleriq; militiæ assueti, per coniugationes diuidantur, eorumq; alterutro communibus ferè laborante sumptibus, vicissim alter laboret, alter militet: sic vt pariter et familiæ suæ curam & Salutis Communis idem, quantum fieri possit, gerant. Separentur autem in exercitu Pedites ab Equitibus: Peditibus quidem in Turmas sub Ducibus, Equitibus autem in Alas sub Magistris relatis, quò confestim possint, vbicunq; fuerit opus, ordine adesse. Neque simul vtrq; Copiæ, Terrestres ac Nauales, cogantur: verùm alteræ semper, eæq; *Si id Vrbis & Gentis atq; etiam Regionis patiatur Natura, potiùs terrestres: ne cum vtrisq; simus inferiores, neutros vincamus. Ac præstat longè *Terrestribus Copijs in militum ac Ducum virtute, quam Nautarum ac aliorum hominum †vilium arte fiduciam ponere: ac terra positos, indidem necessaria nanciſci, quàm peregrè petere: relictisq; Mari proximis locis, nisi cogat extrema necessitas, soli cum vicinis bello vacare: quàm pluribus, tùm cum vicinis, tùm cum exteris. Iam cùm Tributorum tria sint minimùm genera, Primum Seruitus, deinde certa siue pecuniæ, siue aliarum rerum summa, tùm quędam rerum nascentium pars: Grauissimum quidem Tributi genus est Seruitus, quippe quod non opes arripiat, sed corpora: nec paruam ipsis præbet exactoribus molestiam, quorum præsentiam quotannis requirit: certa verò summa, præter seruitutem, magnam etiam habet inæqualitatem, dum & necessariò penditur, et sæpè non pro opibus: quando nec facilè sit opibus cuiusq; Tributum exæquare, nec singulorum opes eandem semper obtineant magnitudinem. (Eadem quidem per partes quotannis sæpiùs à pluribus exacta, longè maiorem difficultatem parit.) Rerum autem nascentium quędam pars cùm seruitutis minus habet, tùm quouis alio Tributo, tantundem quod efficeret, multo leuior est, ipsa temporis ratione, (quandoquidem, quo tempore fructus à singulis colliguntur, de ipsis petitur fructibus:) nec non æqualitatem habet maximam, dum quisq; pro opibus persoluit: quo fit, vt optimum sit hoc Tributum, cùm & leuissimum

* Marke this sit for, in our Ilandish State, certainly and euidently, our greater aduantage and les cost and encombrance is to kepe our Publike and vniuersall Garde in a Nauy at Sea. As before it aboundantly proued. And GEMISTVS his earnest desire to prefer the Land forces, and Land Soldiers maketh him to speake not so aptly and fauorably as the Case might admit of skilful Sea-men and Mariners: who alone are not the workers of great victories at Sea without the Sea Soldiers industry and valiantnes concurrent. For his Cuntry, and at that Tyme (perhaps) it was best so, to refuse the maintenance of a Nauy. And after this maner, are many things in this oration: which, at that Tyme, and in that Place, were for the Peloponnesians more seruisable and commodious, than the like were to be demed for this state. For, all, here, contained, is not to be of vs allowed, or imitated: But here and there, the Ides generall, is to be answered with due application, particularly, for our Cuntry, and these our Dayes.

† φαύλων.

mum sit, vt diximus, & æquissimum: &, si cum æquitate exigatur, Reipubl. vtilissimum.

Quæ porrò æquitas hîc locum habeat, hinc licet animaduertere. Terræ fructus tria potissimùm requirunt, Operas, Sumptus operis præhendos, (vt boues, vineas, Armenta, et similia) & horum Custodiam. Quapropter etiam Tribus iure debentur, Operis, sumptuum Dominis, ac deniq; Custodibus vniuersorum et Seruatoribus, quos Reges, Principes, alioſq; Præfectos diximus. Rustici ergo, qui suis laborant sumptibus, cùm liceat ipsis quocunq; loco, terram quouis pacto colere, duabus fruentes partibus, altera operis, altera sumptibus debita, Tertiam Reipubl. et Custodibus vniuersorum præstent: omni alia Collatione quacunque omniq; ministerio vacantes. Atq; hoc sit iustissimum Tributum, Præmium simul ac Dimensum publicis ministris futurum. Ac de Tributis quidem hactenus.

Viuendi porrò ratio, cùm reliquorum Ciuium, tùm Præfectorum maximè, non sumptuosa, sed moderata sit: sic vt peregrinas quidem vestes et nugas alias negligant: ad Bellum autem sint omnes compositi, quiq; huc pertinent apparatus, diligenter procurent: quos quidem, cùm aliò sumptus transferuntur, diminui oportet ac deteri.

Terræ fructus nemini liceat, quocunque velit, nisi alteram partem pro vectigali pendat, euehere. Ad socios quidem, euehere liceat. Sin quis ferro, vel armis, vel alia re necessaria velit mutare, nihil pendat.

Moneta nec improba nec peregrina vtamur: ne videamur etiam prauа & aliena vti Republica. Siquidem non paruum in Republica momentum habet Monetæ ratio.

Sontes ne Barbarico more mulctentur, vt post mulctam minimùm deinceps peccent. Nam qui videntur insanabiles esse, eos de medio præstat auferentes, animam corpore liberare, qua non rectè nouit vti: quàm illos mutilantes, hanc tùm corpori mutilo atq; inutili, tùm reliquæ Ciuitati alligare.

Atq; hæ quidem probæ sunt Reipubl. Leges, aliæq; similes: Caput autem horum est omnium, de Deo rectè & publicè et priuatim sentire, maximè autem hæc tria: Primùm, esse Deum quendam præstantissimam omnium Naturam: deinde, hunc & homines curare, et res omnes humanas tùm magnas, tùm paru[illegible] regere: tùm arbitrio suo cuncta illum rectè iusteq; semper administrare, nusquam ab officio deflectentem, vel alia de causa, vel hominum donis delinitum, quibus non indigeat. Quæ cùm ita se habent, consequitur illud, vt in cultu sacra donariaq; modo & pietate adhibitis offerant, velut inde bonum omne proficisci fatentes: nec vel minùs præstantes, aut duarum, aut alterius saltem duarum impietatis formarum opinionem sibi comparent: vel nimio sumptu, & priuatas domos & Rempubl. perdentes, quasi

quasi donariorum quicquam proficeret magnificentia : nec amplius quid offerre, sed redimere visi, tertio se impietatis generi obstringunt. Has demum sententias publicè priuatimq; confirmatas, necessariò virtus & honesti omne studium sequitur.

At vitium quoduis et maxima mortalium peccata, de contrarijs nascuntur sententijs . Semper enim existunt nonnulli prauis opinionibus imbuti: & vel nullum esse prorsus Deum arbitrantes, vel vt sit, res tamen humanas negligere: vel deniq; vt sit atque curet, corrumpi nihilominus posse, sacrisq; ac donarijs delinitum, nonnunquam ab officio deflectere.

Ab his enim duabus inter se contrarijs de Deo sententijs, tanquam fontibus, duo procedunt vitæ genera, plurimùm inter se dissidentia: quorum alterum virtutem vel solum, vel summum ponit bonum, alterum Voluptatem.

Etenim cùm Hominis natura, partim Diuina sit, partim humana, (quod omnibus & Græcis & Barbaris vel aliqua præditis mente visum fuit) Diuinitatem quidem Animo, humanitatem autem exprimente Corpore. Qui quidem Diuinitatem Ducem secuti, cùm rectè de cognata natura senserint, tùm ad virtutis normam vitam omnem direxerint, Boni sunt omnis inter homines Auctores : qui verò mortali ac ferina parte ducti, cùm de Deo secus senserint, tùm ad voluptatem retulerint omnia, magnorum contrà sunt Auctores Malorum.

Inter hos Medij sunt, & qui Gloriæ student, & qui Diuitijs: cùm simulacrum illa sit virtutis, hæ voluptates concinnent.

Et in eorum quidem numero, qui virtutem sunt amplexi, cùm alij sæculis omnibus extitere, tum Amphitryonis F. Hercules, quem diximus bona reipubl. constitutione virtutisq; studio Græcis conciliato, celeberrimos illos reddidisse, cùm sibi primùm ipsi virtutem crebris laboribus & certaminibus comparasset: Lycurgus item Lacedæmonius, qui fratre Rege sine liberis mortuo, cùm Coniunx, quæ grauidam se norat, ad ipsum se, fetu abolito, Regnum vnà cum Matrimonio delaturum recepisset, re non concessa, quoniam Iustitiæ repugnabat, fratrisq; filio tum vita conciliata, tum paterno dominio restituto, aliquanto pòst tempore Legislator à suis constitutus, præclara illa Reip. constitutione introducta, celeberrimam ipsam vrbem cùm inter Græcos tùm inter Barbaros reddidit : Alexander quoque Rex Macedonum, qui per virtutem simul & animi magnitudinem, Græcorum Princeps effectus, ipsis pariter & Macedonibus, Asiæ comparauit imperium:

Nec non inter Barbaros, Persa Cyrus, qui Persas suos virtute propria cùm tyrannide Medorum liberauit, tùm & horum & Asiæ reliquæ dominos constituit.

In altero verò numero cùm alij recensentur, tùm Alexander Troianus, Priami filius, qui in Dearum iudicio, vitæq; generum electione, tùm Iunone contempta, virtutis Præside, tum Auctore gloriæ Minerua, Venerem voluptatis Deam prætulit. Quapropter neglectis tùm Regno à Iunone concesso, vita cum virtute et fœlicitate coniuncta: tùm à Minerua oblata victoria bellica, vita glorioſa: Helena verò Lacæna Tindarei F. Menelai Atridæ coniuge, præmio tam iniqui iudicij accepta, tanquam voluptatis colophone, vt corpore omnium pulcherrima, ſic animo turpiſſima & adultera, cum hac ſeſe ſimul & Patriam peſſundedit. Sardanapalus item Aſſyrius, qui per Mollitiem et luxum, Aſiæ Imperium Aſſyrijs quidem ſuis ademit, Medis autem conceſsit: Nec non de Romanis Nero, qui cùm alijs grauibus ac nefandis perpetratis, tùm occiſa matre, ſeipſum quoq; tandem malum malè perdidit. Nam » *Patriam cupiebat quidem, ſed præ Romanorum virtute, nondum poterat euertere. Ac ſæpè plures exiſtunt huius generis, tùm inter Principes, tùm inter Priuatos, alij grauiùs alijs peccantes: in his etiam illi, qui Iuſtitiam quidem et Veritatem & Bonum Commune pro vmbris ducunt, auro autem & ſimilibus inhiant: fœlicitatem quidem in veſtibus, auro, argento, luxuq; quotidiano ponentes, Propriam verò ſimul & liberorum, et Patriæ totius Libertatem, ac SECVRITATEM negligentes. Quidam etiam donec auro & ſimilibus, res caret, ac per ſe conſideratur, vehementiſsimè Iuſtitiam & Veritatem defendunt: Sed ſimul atque vel aurum, vel Auri quid ſimile micuerit, mox & lingua ligatur, & os obturatur, ac de Iuſtitia quidem ſilent: Ad contraria verò, omnis illa conuertitur vehementia. Siquidem ab his & huius generis hominibus, cum reguntur Reſpub. ſemper ſunt infœlices, quando ne probiſsimæ quidem latæ leges habentur ratæ, ſed omnia temerè permiſcentur. Non enim tantùm probas leges requirunt Reſpubl. ſed etiam ratas: quales quidem per virtutem Principum exiſtunt: quam, tria præcipua Pietatis genera diximus conſequi.*

Leges Ratę.

Poſtquam autem alia re nulla, quàm Salute, nunc indigemus, (non enim nos latet, quò res ex ampliſsimo Romanorum Imperio deuenerunt, quibus duæ tantum in Thracia relictæ ſunt vrbes, et Peloponneſi pars aliqua, ac ſi qua reſtat etiam Inſula,) Salutem autem Ciuitatum duntaxat è proba Republ. diximus proficiſci: Reſpubl. nobis & legibus præſtantiſsimis et Moderatoribus quàm fieri poterit optimis erit emendanda. Etenim quantò res noſtræ peiori ſunt loco, & infirmiores cum potentioribus hoſtibus committimur, tanto magis Rempubl. potiorem decet nos opponere, quæ reliquorum exæquet imbecillitatem.

Quibus autem rationibus optima conſtituatur Reſpub. iam diximus: potiſsimis quibuſq; & ad rem præſentem maximè pertinentibus expoſitis, iiſq; non valdè difficilibus. Quæ enim res ex vnius voluntate

effectum

effectum ſuum vel ſortiuntur, vel amittunt, non debent pro valdè difficilibus haberi. Vnius porrò voluntatem, tuam potiſsimùm iudico. Etenim ſi tibi, qui Princeps noſter es, & maxima polles potentia, præclaræ alicuius rei gerendæ Deus amorem inſpirauerit, cùm virtutem atq; honeſtatem exactè ſectaris, non difficulter hæ res conſtitui poterunt, nec ampliùs erit de ſalute noſtra deſperandum. Siquidem in hoc poſita omnia ſunt, ex eoq; vel Salus noſtra, vel Pernities dependet. Etenim ſi quam rem præclaram & magnam cupias gerere, nihil vel præclarius vel maius tùm Salute Gentis, tum Regni SECVRITATE facilè repereris. Hæc autem non niſi probè Reipubl. conſtitutione parantur. Ea porrò non alia ratione, quàm quæ modò fuit à nobis expoſita, componitur: quamq; omnes vbiq; laudatæ ſunt Ciuitates ſecutæ. Ac ſi duntaxat ipſe volueris, & hoc fueris animo, nullo negocio ſocios operis inuenies: probiores quidem primos muneribus deſtinans, reliquos autem benefactis & multis corrigens: ac duobus bis, tùm cupiditate bonorum, tùm contra peccantes ira ritè vſus. Siquidem nec abſentia bona cuiquam licet adipiſci, niſi cum labore deſideret: nec præſentia ſeruare, niſi rationi ira obtemperet.

Ac Reipubl. Conſtitutionem, ſi videtur, à Conſultoribus ordire: eoſq; tibi cùm alijs, tùm numero inſtructiſsimos, quemadmodum præcepimus, conſtitue. Siquidem hinc æquum eſt incipere: cumq; maiori parti viſum quid fuerit, ita demùm rerum mutationẽ & emendationem aggredi. Neq; illos lateat, quanto res noſtræ verſentur in diſcrimine, quantumq; ſalutis indigi ſimus: nec eam niſi emendata Republ. poſſimus conſequi. Nam & qui ægrotant, ſi conſueta viuendi ratione læduntur, non aliter ſanantur, quàm cùm hac omiſſa, commodiorem deligunt. Conſultores.

Deindè, maiorem exercitus partem expurga: diuiſis bifariam Peloponneſijs: in Militantes, & Collationem pendentes, prout ſingulorum feret ratio: ſic, vt non ampliùs ijdẽ ſimul et Militent et pendant. Etenim nec teipſum pariter et gentem ſeruare poteris, niſi hoſtes deuiceris: nec hoſtes deuincere, niſi exercitum potiùs beneuolum & animoſum, quàm copioſum habueris. Difficulter autem, pendens Exercitus, beneuolentiam ſimul & animos conſeruat: ſed vtrumq;, ferè, perdit.

Præfecti quoq; ſecernantur à Mercatoribus: & cunctis quidem imperetur, ne Mercaturam vel Inſtitoriam deinceps exerceant: ſed ſe pro Præfectis gerant, Reipubl. cuſtodiam et ſalutem procurantes, non ſeruilia obeuntes officia, & quidem nequam ſeruorum, qui ponderibus iniuſtis & quacunq; re alia miſeros Ruſticos damno afficiunt. Sin etiam de Mercatoribus aliqui fuerint ad Magiſtratus euecti, ij vel relicta Mercatura, ſi fuerint idonei, munere fungantur: vel loco moueantur. Oportet enim hæc ſecerni, non Præfectos cum Mercatoribus permiſceri, nec Milites agros colere, nec Ruſticis communem ſalutem committi: Præfecti.

mitti: quæ sunt omnia Reipubl. prauissimæ, quæq; nihil vnquam magnum vel præclarum gesserit. Enimuero nec Asinis ad Equorum vtimur opera, nec Equis ad Asinorum: adeoq; nec Equis ijsdem ad omnia, verùm alijs bello, alijs ad sarcinas. At hoc discrimen, in hominibus multo magis obseruandum erat. Tributis quoq; multis istis, crebris, & inæqualibus sublatis, illud omnium loco repone, quod rerum nascentium Tertiam diximus æquissimè complecti partem, leuissimum pendentibus & Reipublicæ vtilissimum idem futurum. Nam propter hoc Tributum, nec temerè quis aufugiet, nec ab exactoribus iniuriam accipiet, dum illi pendentibus quamplurima volunt attribuere, quo videlicet simul Tributum crescat. De his autem Hilotis, primùm tuæ familiæ, quot videbitur opus, selige: reliquos deinde Præfectis et Militibus primarijs, quanto voles numero concede. Tum verò cogantur singuli pro Hilotarum asscriptorum numero Clientes alere, seruos videlicet militares: ne pecuniam publicam temerè profundant: quæq; hostes in votis habent, vt Salutis Communis impensæ turpiter dissipentur, ipsi videantur procurare. * *

* * * * * *

Hæc quoq; Naturæ consideres licet Exempla. § *Aquila Rex quidem est Auium, & Ioui fuit olim consecratus, minimè tamen varias aut fulgentes habet Alas. Pauo contrà varius quidem est & fulgens, sed minimè Regia natura. Pluresq; Aues aliæ Pauone longè viliores, colorum sunt varietate distinctæ. Quare videtur, qui vestibus prætextis ac similibus* superbit, tanquam Pauonis pulcritudine gloriari. Iam illud specta, sitne honestius ac iucundius, huc præcipuè tendentem, & bello quantùm licet consulentem, moderato tùm vestitu, tùm reliquo viuendi modo, hostes quidem contemnere, de Imperio autem ac Regno Securum esse: an veste prætexta inuolutum, tremere, et hostes metuere. Quòd si porrò Pastores essetis, vtro modo lac impenderetis? Vtrùm partem quidem alteram ipsi consumeretis, altera verò canes robustos aleretis, qui à ferarum insidijs Ouile defenderent: vt eo conseruato tùm Pastores esse, tum fructibus diù frui possetis: an hoc neglecto, partem quidem alteram ingurgitaretis & vestimenta prolueretis, altera verò, Canum robustorum loco, Mælitæos catellos & vulpes aleretis, aut Vrsos, vt voraciss imas Bestias, ita parùm intentas custodiæ?* *

* * * * * *

Huc igitur omne studium conuerte, nihil omittens neq; prætexens, siue quid aut priorum Regum alicui, aut ipsi tibi aliter olim fuit visum, siue quibusdam non est res placitura: sed cùm omnia mouens, tùm nihil non ad Communem salutem pertinere visum tentans, quando ne Medici quidem sua semper possunt seruare decreta, sed cum omnia mouent, tum nihil ad sanitatem pertinens omittunt, ac secant etiam, vel vrunt, manumq; interdum vel Pedem insuper ob salutem totius corporis

§ This, Notwithstanding: Difference and excellency of rich and curiously wrought apparell is alowed by God, to the glorious state of Princes Courtes, Math. 11. a. 8. Luke. 7. d. 17.

* To be proud of apparell, is most Pecock-like: but without pride, due difference, is most nedefull in a Common Wealth: & the Soueraigne Prince of any Realme, therin to excell his Subiects incomparably: chiefly in the dayes of Triumphes, Feastes, Solemnities, &c. The Scriptures Diuine do yeld vs examples: and other historics plentifully.

poris abſcindunt. Horum ſiquidem ipſe quædam, ſi videbitur, cum liceat, perages: nonnulla ab Auguſto Imperatore, & Patre, Salutis Publicæ cauſa poſtulabis. Neque tibi ille difficulter ea concedet, cùm huc ſpectare cognouerit, Ingenium ſimul & Impetum diuinum admiratus. Cæterum his, quæ maximè & proximè videntur ad Salutem tendere peractis, reliqua ſine vlla difficultate deinceps, quæcunq; ad Reipubl. virtutem & ornatum pertinent, aſſequeris: ac tandem optimam omnino Rempubl. nobis conſtitues. Quanto quidem maior tibi à nobis habetur honor, tantò etiam iacturam fore credes maiorem, ſi quid ſecus euenerit. Enimuerò te potiſsimum Salutis Communis decet curam gerere, nihil Cunctantem, nec differentem. Siquidem nec licèt cunctari, cùm ſit præ foribus periculum: nec alioqui tale negotium conuenit differre. Nec imperitè videtur Heſiodus dicere:

SEMPER AT IGNAVVS CVM NOXIS PRÆLIA MISCET.

AND with this pithy peece of wiſe warning, by HESIODVS (very aptly to our preſent purpoſe) recorded, I will end this firſt Treatiſe: falling out, in very good Oportunitie, to be in ſtead of a Preface, for the better vnderſtanding and enioying the reſt of the RARE MEMORIALS enſuing: collected, according to the Title prefixed. For which Preface, being thus, (though with more zeale than cunning) finiſhed, I yeld thanks moſt humbly to the Omnipotent Spirit of Veritie, the Spirit of all Comfort and Bountifulnes: which Directed & enclined the Minde and Tongue of my Inſtructer, thus to prefer the SAFETY AND POLITIKELY ASSVRED PEACE VNIVERSALL, OF THIS BRYTISH KINGDOM, before any other Lucre, or Honor, Publike or Priuate: As, without which PEACE AND TRANQVILLITY, neither the COMMONS: nor, the LORDES SPIRITVALL OR TEMPORALL: no, nor yet our moſt GRACIOVS ELIZABETH, can atteyne to the excellent Scope, and perfection of Ciuill State: vnto which, both, by the Law of God and Nature: and alſo by Humaine Policy, all ſound Common-Wealths, and Bodies Politike, ought to direct all their Actions Ciuill.

And I beſeeche you (Right Worſhipfull Sir,) not onely to take theſe my ſpeedy Trauailes and Collections in good parte, your ſelfe: But alſo, to whom ſo euer, you will deliuer any one of the Copies, (wherof, only one Hundred are to be printed, by the warning of my Inſtructor:) You would be my Carefull Orator, to this purpoſe chiefly: That my good will, and exceding zealous Intent herein, dutifully to pleaſure this BRYTISH MONARCHIE, might be thankfully accepted: and ſo, my ſimple & very faythfull Trauailes, to be rewarded. And finally, that you would very earneſt-

ly request * them, (for the COMMON-WEALTHS CAVSE,) Speedily, Circumspectly, and Paradoxally to vewe this plat. And then, to amend the Imperfection: and to Supply the wants thereof: (the better now to be espied, by these few warnings,) and prosperously, to farder some pithy Extract made of the whole matter: So much, as they, both by their Politike skill, and auailable Authority, best can: And, THEN, shall the foresaid PSALMODY, most aptly and hartily, of all true BRYTISH AND ENGLISH SVBIECTS, be song:

Lauda HIERVSALEM Dominum,
Lauda Deum tuum SION.
Quoniam confortauit Seras Portarum tuarum:
Benedixit filijs tuis in te.
Qui posuit fines tuos PACEM,
Et adipe Frumenti satiat te. &c.
Non fecit Taliter omni Nationi.

Prayse we all the Lord therfore.
Amen.

Finished, Anno Domini. 1576.
Augusto Mense.

PRINTED AT LONDON BY IOHN DAYE, Anno 1577.
In Septemb.
Cum Priuilegio Regiæ Maiestatis.

* *Hæc, magnorum hominum sunt: Hæc, apud Maiores nostros facilitata: Hæc genera Officiorum qui persequuntur, cum summa Vtilitate Reipublicæ, magnam ipsi adipiscentur & Gratiam & Gloriam. Cicero. Offic. lib. 2.*

TO THE RIGHT WORSHIPFVL M. CHRISTOPHER Hatton, Esquyer, Capitayn of her Maiesties Garde, and Ientleman of her Priuy Chamber.

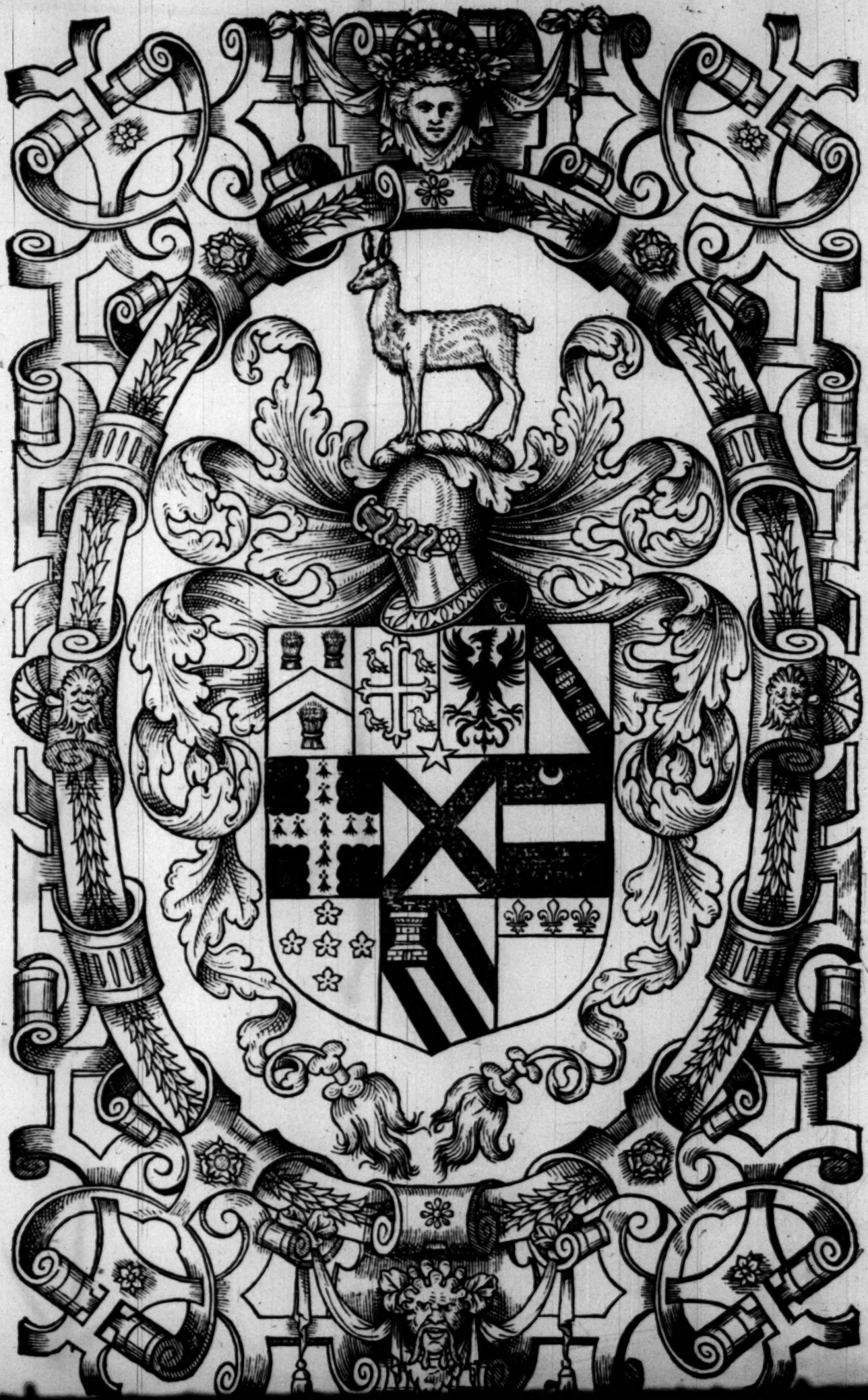
YF Priuat wealth, be leef and deere,
To any VVight, of Brytish Soyl:
Ought Publik Weale, haue any peere?
To that, is due, all Wealth and Toyl.

Anno. 1576. Wherof, such Lore as I (of late,)
Haue lernd, and for Security,
By Godly means, to Garde this State,
To you I send, now, carefully.

Vnto the Gardians, most wise,
And Sacred Senat, or Chief Powr,
I durst not offer this Aduise,
(So homely writ,) for fear of Lowr.

But, at your will, and discreet choyce,
To keep by you, or to imparte,
I leaue this zealous Publik voyce:
You will accept so simple parte.

M' Instructors freend did warrant me,
You would so do, as he did his:
*E.D. Esq. That * Redy freend, can witnes be,
For Higher States, what written is:

Of Gratefulnes, due Argument.
Yf greeuous wound, of Sklandrous Darte,
At length to cure, they will be bent,
M' Instructor, then, will doo his parte,

In erneſt wise, I know right well:
No Merit shall forgotten ly.
Thus much, I thought, was good to tell:
God graunt you Blis, aboue the Sky.